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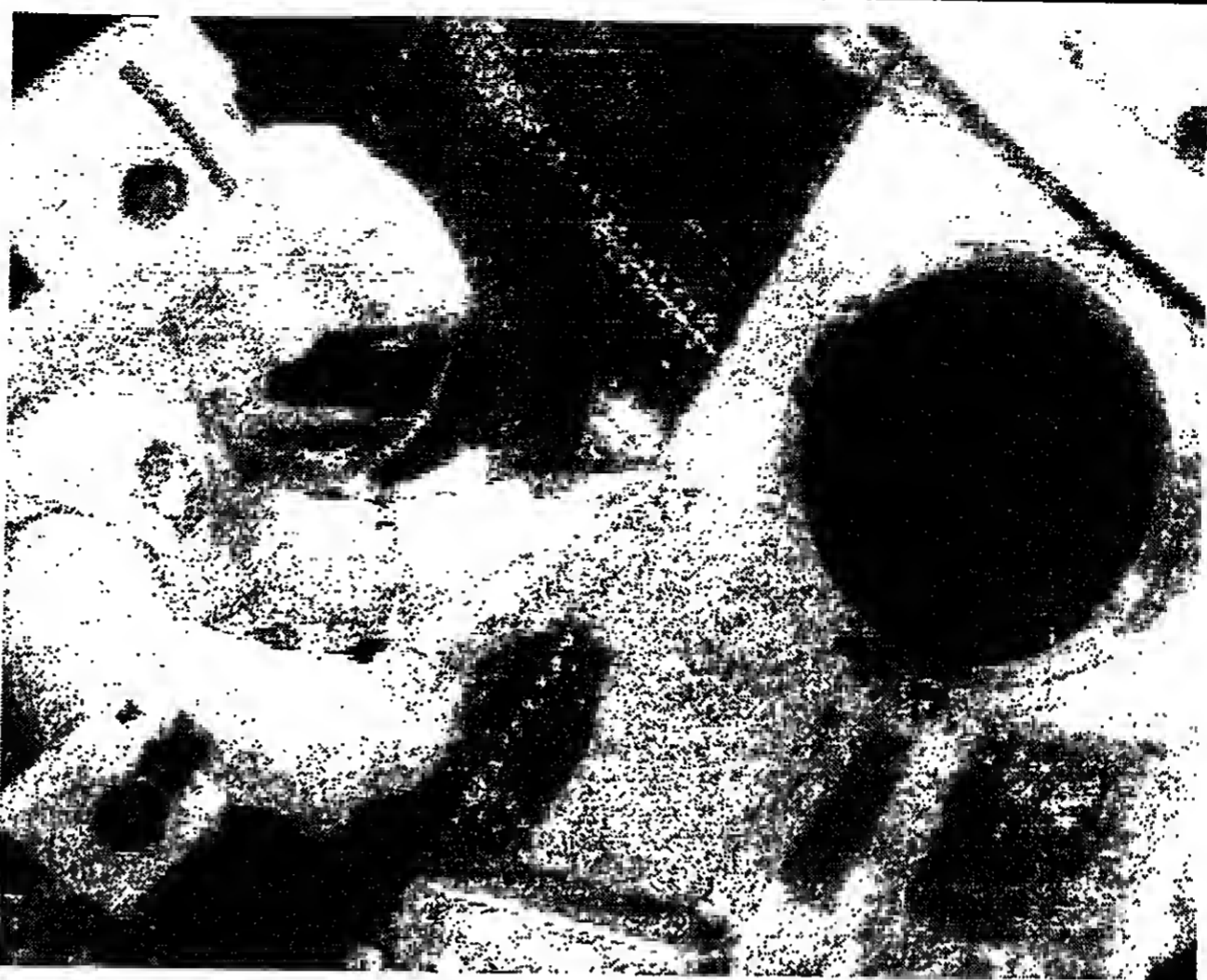
## Crucial Space Mission Gets Off to a Good Start

### First Repairs to Telescope Succeed, Giving NASA a Boost of Confidence

By Kathy Sawyer  
*Washington Post Service*

HOUSTON — An astronomer and a former surgeon climbed into the innards of the Hubble Space Telescope on Sunday and restored its weakened central nervous system to health during the mission's first space walk, the second longest in shuttle history. "I love it, I just love it," Story Musgrave, 58, exulted at one point in the operation. Mr. Musgrave, whose degrees include one in medicine, and the astronomer Jeffrey Hoffman won two ovations from relieved controllers here, first when they installed new backup gyroscopes, critical to ensuring control of the telescope's motion, and again when they improvised a way to force closed a misaligned protective door over the gyroscope housing when ground managers were about to give up on it. "Jeff and Story definitely earned their Dr. Goodwrench certificates today," said the Hubble senior project scientist, Dave Leckrone. The second EVA (Extra-Vehicular Activity) team, Kathryn Thornton and Tom Akers, were to exit the shuttle airlock before midnight on Sunday to tackle the next big job — installation of new 39-foot (12-meter) solar power wings to replace the jittery old ones. After Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Hoffman had

gone inside following the 7 hours and 54 minutes of nonstop work, the last item on Sunday morning's agenda was to roll up the old solar wings like window shades to be disconnected and stowed. When controllers sent remote commands, the first one eventually wound itself up, but the second, damaged during three and a half years in space, rolled as far as the bent place and jammed — a contingency that mission planners had predicted and rehearsed. They had cleared management channels in advance to allow for a quick decision to junk the arrays. Accordingly, early Monday, Miss Thornton is to ride the shuttle's 50-foot robot arm high above the cargo bay carrying the array over her head and releasing it. The shuttle will then fire its jets to back gently away from the ruined wing, which will re-enter Earth's atmosphere in about a year and burn up, Mr. Leckrone said. Before the flight, mission managers had said their major worry was that they might have to waste time wrestling with the old arrays. Built in Bristol, England, for the European Space Agency, they are being replaced because they have a design defect that causes them to flap as they move in and out of Earth's shadow, producing a jitter in the telescope. Ground controllers at Goddard



Jeffrey Hoffman, on a spacewalk, using a power wrench on Sunday to loosen bolts on an access door to the Hubble Space Telescope.

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## France Moves To Dampen Rising Hopes Of Trade Deal

### 'Excessive Optimism' Reigns, Official Says, On Eve of EC-U.S. Talks

By Roger Cohen  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — France said Sunday that "excessive optimism" had emerged in recent days over a successful conclusion of world trade talks, underlining that problems remain on the eve of decisive negotiations between the European Community and the United States. The statement, made by Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy, came after hourlong meetings held by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur with the Community's chief trade negotiator, Sir Leon Brittan, and with Peter Sutherland, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr. Balladur has in effect staked his political future on insuring that France is not seen to have surrendered in any GATT accord. France views the pact as a potential threat to the country's large agricultural sector. The prime minister has therefore become personally involved in the negotiations in recent days, talking by telephone with President Bill Clinton on Friday, writing to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany the same day, and, with critical EC-U.S. talks scheduled for Brussels on Monday, taking the unusual step of holding meetings with Sir Leon and Mr. Sutherland on a Sunday. "The prime minister wants a GATT agreement, but on the condition that it is a good agreement," Mr. Sarkozy said. "Progress has certainly been made, but Mr. Balladur considers that an excessive optimism has reigned in recent days."

That optimism had essentially stemmed from an outline accord on agriculture reached in talks between Sir Leon and Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, on Thursday. The agreement grants important concessions to European and particularly French food and grain exporters in return for better access for a range of American industrial and agricultural products in Europe. Officials close to the negotiations say the outline accord could be worth close to \$700 million to French wheat exporters over the next six years, because it delays cuts in subsidized grain exports agreed upon last year between the Community and the United States in the so-called Blair House accord. To return, they say, the United States would secure steep tariff cuts in products, including wood, paper, fruits, nuts and pork, opening the way for greater U.S. exports to Europe. The United States would also retain the right to export large volumes of corn to Spain and Portugal — a right that had been threatened by Community legislation. Emerging from his meeting with Mr. Balladur, Sir Leon said, "There are a lot of problems still to resolve, but we hope to conclude a final agreement tomorrow." He declined to specify which problems were most nettlesome. Mr. Kantor will be in Brussels for the talks on Monday. The officials said France was still pressing for greater concessions on agricultural issue to insure that the impact of Blair House was diminished or offset. The country wants an agreement on a mechanism that would allow its food and grain exports to increase if world

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## U.S. Considers Aiming Missiles at Oceans, Not the Russians

By Michael R. Gordon and Eric Schmitt  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — In a largely symbolic move that could also reduce the risk of accidental launches, the Pentagon has drafted a plan to aim America's nuclear arsenal at desolate spots in the open sea, and it is talking with Russian generals about how to put a mutual pledge to "deter" into effect. Throughout the Cold War, the most pressing question for the strategists at the United States Strategic Command in Omaha, Nebraska, has been how many nuclear warheads to aim at Russia's cities, missile silos and military bases. But for months now, these American military

experts have been working on another top-secret task: figuring out how to aim the hundreds of missiles in America's nuclear arsenal away from Russia. "The idea is that it would come down in the Arctic or North Atlantic, and our main worry would be maybe hitting a bunch of whales," said one senior American general involved in the planning. If a crisis arose, the United States could substitute the Russian targets for the ocean ones. Switching the targets could be done in 15 minutes or less, officials said. The extent of the military's work on detargeting has been kept under wraps for more than a year in the hope that the two sides could work

out the knotty details so that President Bill Clinton could announce it at the January summit meeting in Moscow or at a later diplomatic meeting. "We're trying to build the same kind of trust that we have with other countries," said one senior military officer involved in the planning. "We don't worry about where French or British nuclear missiles are pointed. We're thinking of doing this so we aren't having to sit there on a hair-trigger with the Russians." The idea of reaiming the superpowers' arsenals was first put forward when President Boris N. Yeltsin surprised the Bush administration, and much of the Russian military, by proclaiming in January 1992 that Russian long-range

missiles would no longer be aimed at American cities. Although the Bush administration politely welcomed the sentiment, Mr. Yeltsin's statement was taken at something less than face value by experts in Moscow and Washington. Alexei Arbatov, a Russian arms-control specialist with contacts in Russia's Strategic Rocket Forces, said the Russian military had not changed its targeting practices. But while Mr. Yeltsin's initiative was dismissed by the Russian military, the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, which controls the American long-range nuclear arsenal, began to explore the idea in the summer of 1992. The command is headed by General Lee

Builer. He assigned much of the detargeting planning to Major General Robert E. Linhard, an air force officer who the commands director of plans and policy, who worked on arms control issues for the National Security Council during the Reagan administration. To develop some arms-control measures, military officials went through a brainstorming exercise, identifying about three dozen options. Some of the options were relatively modest, such as ways to ease uncertainties about how each nation conduct nuclear drills. Others, such as removing nuclear warheads from most missiles and storing, went beyond steps most gen-

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### Klosk

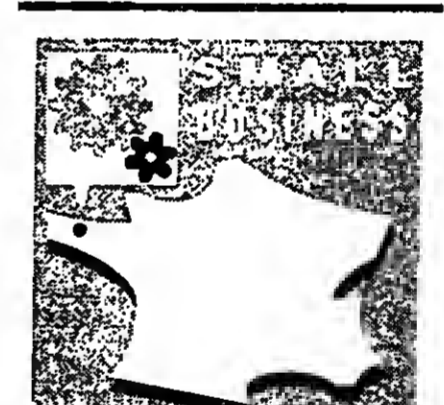
## Bomb Wounds Vienna Mayor

VIENNA (Combined Dispatches) — Mayor Helmut Zilk, one of Austria's most outspoken proponents of minority rights, was seriously wounded by a letter bomb on Sunday. It was the fifth letter-bomb attack in three days. A sixth letter bomb addressed to the parliamentary leader of the Austrian Greens Party, Madeleine Petrovic, was intercepted and defused by the police on Sunday, a police spokesman said. Government and police officials have warned that the surge in letter bombs, which began with two attacks on Friday, is linked to rising anti-foreigner sentiment in Austria. All of the recipients have been involved with human-rights issues. The Austria Presse-Agentur and the state-run ORF television network said Mr. Zilk, 66, was wounded by a letter bomb as he was opening his mail at home after returning from a trip to Zurich. Hans Mayr, the city's deputy mayor, said on ORF2 that Mr. Zilk's left arm was wounded in the explosion and that some fingers might have to be amputated. But he said the wounds were not life-threatening. Three people were wounded Friday when the first letter bombs surfaced. On Saturday and Sunday, two letter bombs were detected before they were opened. (AP, Reuters)

Book Review Page 4



GERMANY'S CUP — Niki Pflüg, Germany's Davis Cup captain, left, embracing Michael Stich on Sunday after Stich beat Richard Fromberg of Australia, winning the cup for Germany for the third time in six years. Germany's Patrik Kühnen is at right. Page 19.



A Frenchman's lifelong passion for kite-flying, combined with marketing and engineering know-how, leads to soaring sales at his Brittain-based company. Page 13.

## Voters Deal a Blow to Kohl

### Chancellor's Party Rebuffed in East

### Ex-Communists Triumph in Italy

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*  
POTSDAM, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union suffered a major electoral setback on Sunday, adding to a sudden series of reverses and throwing his government into a serious political crisis. The loss came in the Eastern state of Brandenburg, the largest of the five states carved out of the former East Germany. About 56 percent of voters backed the Social Democrats, the party that leads the opposition to Mr. Kohl in Bonn. The Christian Democrats mustered only 20 percent, a drop of more than one-third from their showing in the last local election, held shortly after the collapse of Communist rule. They did not even manage to maintain their position as the second-strongest party in

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*  
ROME — After decades in opposition, candidates and alliances backed by Italy's former Communists picked up a string of narrow victories in municipal elections Sunday, repulsing a major challenge by neo-fascists and other conservatives, according to independent exit polls. The results in mayoral run-off votes from Naples to Venice seemed certain to bolster assertions by the ex-Communist Democratic Party of the Left that it now represents the political mainstream, filling the vacuum created by the disgrace of Italy's scandal-tainted political elite. "Now we can prepare to win the battle for national government," declared Achille Occhetto, the leader of the Democratic Party of the Left, after the exit poll showed his party

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## Finance Ministers Attack the EC's Huge Job-Creation Program

BRUSSELS — A plan from the executive commission of the European Community for spending up to 124 billion European Currency Units on public works over the next six years to create jobs ran into fierce opposition from EC finance ministers on Sunday. The \$138 billion plan is the centerpiece of the commission's White Paper on jobs and growth that was formally approved by the EC executive body earlier Sunday and will go to Community leaders at a meeting on Friday. Economic Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen stressed that only about 7 billion Ecu of annual proposed spending of 20.6 billion Ecu was new money. All the rest was already earmarked for road, rail and information systems under various headings in the Ecu's budget.

But Mr. Christophersen failed to convince the ministers. "We have objections of principle against such a credit program," the German finance minister, Theo Waigel, told reporters during a special meeting with his European Community counterparts to discuss a separate but similar document laying out guidelines for EC nations to lift themselves out of recession.

He added that the White Paper proposal would mean additional strain on capital markets and would counteract all efforts to bring down budget deficits. Kenneth Clarke of Britain and Wim Kok of the Netherlands also voiced concern at the proposed spending, although they admitted that they had not had time to study it in detail. But the French economics minister, Edmond

Alphandry, supported the investment plan. "We want Europe to give an ambitious and credible signal," he said. Mr. Christophersen said the idea behind the new money, which could be raised through some kind of bond, was that the commission would allow governments and companies to

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....700 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Barbados.....11.20 FF	Romania.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....480 CFA
Gabon.....280 CFA	Spain.....200 Ptas
Greece.....280 Dr.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....500 CFA	Turkey.....L. 10,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....A.S. Dirh
Lebanon.....U.S. 15	U.S. Mil. (EUR.) \$1.10

## Bet on It: Gambling Is a High-Growth Industry Across the U.S.

By Francis X. Clines  
*New York Times Service*  
LAS VEGAS — The newest perspective on the booming industry of legalized gambling is now open for business: futuristic virtual-reality rides to soothe the losers' souls, just up the theme-park escalator from acres of the latest video slot machines. Here in the desert where Bugsy Siegel started it all six decades ago as a limited-audience, amoral escapade for high rollers, legalized gambling is displaying its growing mass-entertainment role in grand fashion. Three huge new casinos costing a total of \$2 billion are opening with a new kind of Hollywood star power: a tie-in emphasis on special-effects theme park entertainment. "Did you see that?" asked one distracted loser, Jim Czarniecki, emerging in great delight from one of the new

participatory trompe l'oeil theater entertainments at the mammoth new Lixor casino hotel. With its replica of Tut's tomb, the glass pyramid-cum-sphinx extravaganza is enough to make the old American connotation of the sinfulness of gambling seem as quaintly distant as the Comstock wagon. The sin is indeed gone from the nation's gaming industry, obliterated by the notion of mass entertainment. Fifteen years of extraordinary growth has seen legalized gambling mushroom from just two main casino cities and a handful of state lotteries and racetracks to take root in some form in all the states but Utah and Hawaii, creating some 500,000 jobs. Americans, unrestrained in their entertainment appetite by the recession, spent \$29.9 billion on legal gambling last year. That was six times what they spent on movie tickets, as

the gambling industry enlarged its share of the nation's entertainment dollar through a dizzying, competitive combination of state lotteries, Indian reservation casinos and riverboat gambling that saw the industry buck the recession with an 11 percent annual growth rate across the last decade. Of all the factors that rolled back the bias against gambling, the steady growth of mass-market state lotteries may be most influential in making gambling accepted more as middle-class recreation. From New Hampshire's first lottery in 1964, elaborate lotteries now are under way in 37 states, raking in 38 cents of every legally wagered dollar. With new video technology helping increase play, the total tax revenue from the lotteries alone climbed to \$11.45 billion last year, an increase of 12 percent over 1991.

Popular lottery acceptance, recession pressures on state and local budgets and a sudden cascade of casino investments on land and water are the main factors in gambling's growth. "Americans spend more on leisure and entertainment and gambling has become a significant part of that economy," said Paul Dworin, publisher and editor of Gambling & Wagering Business magazine. In that metamorphosis, no factor has been more noticeable than the shift in morality issues in American politics, which, while coming to focus on abortion more, has spared gambling the fulmination and denunciation of the past. "Helping this change in attitude is the fact that two of society's moral arbiters and most outspoken critics of

See GAMBLE, Page 3

# In Northern Ireland, a Nervous Wait for Peace

By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service*

DUNGANNON, Northern Ireland — In Dublin and London, the talk these days is about peace, and the best hope yet for a settlement to end the years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland. But down at Brown's appliance store, on the Protestant side of Dungannon's business district, Ralph Brown stood alongside the blinking displays of Christmas lights and shook his head in a gesture of disbelief.

Like a lot of Protestants in the province, Mr. Brown does not see peace coming. Only the day before, less than 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Dungannon, an Irish Republican Army sniper shot and killed a British soldier on the streets of Keady. Outside the shops here, police officers wearing flak vests and carrying rifles could be seen threading a nervous patrol among the early Christmas shoppers.

"What I don't understand is how the British government can talk with the very people who are still sticking their fingers up to society," said Mr. Brown, whose shop has been damaged 39 times since the early 1970s by IRA bombs detonated in Dungannon.

"What's happening now is like our worst fears being realized, because I don't know if I can still trust the British," he said. "Sure we want peace, but we don't want to be sold out either."

In the week since news broke that London had opened a channel of communications with the IRA, and that the British and Irish governments were pushing ahead toward negotiations on a possible peace, Northern Ireland's Protestant majority has been swept by alternating waves of apprehension and anger.

"I'll tell you how people feel," said the Reverend Andrew Rodgers, rector of Dungannon's Presbyterian Church and

titular head of Northern Ireland's 390,000 Presbyterians. "There is a world of apprehension and dismay and bewilderment out there. I know professional people, business people, who until now never gave much thought to politics who are now saying, 'Hang on, what is London doing?'"

There is a surreal feel to Dungannon, as to much of Northern Ireland, where the commonplace exists side-by-side with the unbelievable. Here is a lovely town of stone walls, rolling hills and soaring church spires, set in a green, pastoral countryside 40 miles west of Belfast. But it is also a town where soldiers in combat gear and rifles at the ready patrol the streets, and the police station and other public buildings are barricaded behind fences and coils of barbed wire.

The population of Dungannon and the surrounding area is about 20,000, nearly equally divided between Protestants and Catholics. The town has worked out its own power-sharing arrangements, which have helped defuse some of the tension. The 23-member district council, for example, is evenly divided among unionists and nationalists, including five elected representatives of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA.

Like elsewhere in Ireland and Britain, talk of peace has raised hopes among many in Dungannon, too. But among the unionists, the Protestants who above all else want to keep the six counties of Northern Ireland as part of Britain, the current negotiations smack of surrender and accommodation.

The Reverend Derick Swann, a local rector, said the disclosure of secret contacts between London and the IRA had rocked unionist confidence in British integrity.

"There is a vacuum," he said. "People just feel they cannot trust the politicians."

At worst, they fear nationalist ambitions to create a united

Ireland, in which the northern six counties would ultimately be swallowed by the Republic of Ireland.

"At the end of the day, our Protestant identity and culture would be submerged in the Catholic south," Mr. Brown said. "We would be lost."

At stake for the Protestants is the preservation of a separate cultural tradition, which took root in Northern Ireland in the 16th century, when the first waves of Protestant settlers came to Catholic Ireland from the British mainland, setting off the cycle of turf battles.

The anxieties are such that the most extreme elements in the loyalist community, the shadowy paramilitary organizations that for years have mounted their own terror campaign against Catholics, say they are getting many fresh recruits and cash.

Last Thursday night, the Ulster Freedom Fighters distributed glossy photographs in Belfast showing their terrorists, dressed in fatigues and wearing ski masks to hide their faces, brandishing new automatic weapons, including a belt-fed M-60 machine gun.

"These people are sending a message," said Ray Smallwoods, a convicted Protestant terrorist who works out of an office in Lisburn, where he serves as a spokesman for the extremist Ulster Democratic Party. "They are saying that no one is going to decide the future of Northern Ireland except the people of Northern Ireland. No Englishman. And no Dubliner."

For its part, the British government insists it is doing nothing to break its historic alliance with Ulster. Aides to Prime Minister John Major, after talks Friday with Prime Minister Albert Reynolds in Dublin, said Britain had again made it clear there could be no deal over Northern Ireland without the consent of the unionist majority.

## Diana Remains In Spotlight In British Press

*Agence France-Press*

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, made the headlines again in the British Sunday press with her announcement that she had decided to leave her public role.

The Sunday Times said the Princess of Wales and her sons, Princes William, 11, and Harry, 9, would leave Kensington Palace in London for a more anonymous home, but it did not say when. Diana has lived at Kensington Palace since separating from Prince Charles.

The Sunday Telegraph said Diana was "anxious to become more involved with hands-on charitable work and has expressed interest in working short stints overseas in conjunction with her role as vice president of the British Red Cross."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Escobar Reward to Go to the Victims

MEDELLIN, Colombia (AP) — Most of the government's \$6.2 million reward for the drug lord Pablo Escobar Gaviria will go to the widows and orphans of his victims and the remainder to the men who hunted him down, President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo has announced.

"We will use the reward money to ease the anguish of the families of those who fell in the fight," Mr. Gaviria said in Medellin, where Mr. Escobar was shot and killed Thursday by security forces. Some of the reward money will also be used to build housing for the security forces who found and killed the drug lord.

The head of the Medellin drug ring was accused of ordering the assassinations of presidential candidates, judges, journalists and police officers. Hundreds of Colombians died in bombings believed to have been carried out by the cartel that Mr. Escobar directed.

### Pakistan Sticks to Nuclear Program

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Pakistan will continue with its nuclear program until threats of war with India no longer exist, Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ali said Sunday.

"We have acquired the know-how to build nuclear weapons, but have time and again assured the world that we will not make a bomb for use against any country," Mr. Ali said in an interview. He was in Bangladesh to attend a regional conference.

"Pakistan will roll back the program the soonest India signs the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty," Mr. Ali said. India has refused to sign the treaty on grounds that it discriminates against developing nations in their quest for technology.

### Rightist Youths Riot in Germany

ROSTOCK, Germany (AP) — About 30 extreme rightist youths were rounded up in this Eastern city after smashing up a restaurant and molesting passers-by, the police said Sunday.

A group of about 60 suspected neo-Nazi took over the restaurant in the city center Saturday night, smashing furniture and injuring a staff member. They then started attacking passers-by, hurting one person before the police moved in.

In August 1992, five days of rioting in Rostock inspired by the extreme right marked the start of an upsurge in racist violence in Germany.

### Athens May Close Macedonia Border

ATHENS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu says Greece is considering closing its borders with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia if European Community partners recognize it.

His apparent threat followed comments by Theodore Pangalos, the foreign minister in charge of relations with the Community, that Greece had lost its long diplomatic battle to stop the neighboring republic from being recognized under that name.

Radio and television stations quoted Mr. Papandreu as saying at a reception over the weekend, "There are many ways to put pressure on Skopje, like closing the border, and what I am telling you are not just words." Skopje is the capital of Macedonia.

### At Least 47 Dead in Indian Cyclone

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — The death toll from a cyclone that ripped through coastal districts of southern India has risen to 47, United News of India said Sunday.

The cyclone, with winds of up to 120 kilometers (80 miles) an hour, roared ashore in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry regions on Saturday, demolishing houses and uprooting trees and telegraph poles. Officials said Saturday night that 23 people had died, most of them crushed when their homes collapsed. More deaths were reported Sunday as information trickled in from the stricken areas. (Reuters, AP)

### For the Record

The Congress (I) Party of India and a local political ally won power Sunday in elections for the assembly in the northeastern state of Mizoram. Official results showed that the Congress Party won 16 of the 40 seats, while its ally, Mizoram Janata Dal, secured eight. (Reuters)

## Shelling Is Stepped Up By All Sides in Bosnia

*Reuters*

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — All three warring factions traded shelling attacks on Sunday along Bosnia's battlefronts, and the United Nations said a Spanish soldier was killed when a land mine exploded near a planned aid route.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio said Sunday that more than 1,000 shells hit Maglaj and Tesanj in northern Bosnia during a 24-hour period in a combined Serbian and Croatian attack.

The shelling killed eight people and wounded 20 in the Maglaj enclave on Saturday, the radio said.

The radio accused Bosnian Serbs of pressing an offensive against Muslims in the northeastern village of Teocak.

Clashes between Croats and Muslim forces over the weekend were the heaviest in months in Zepce, north of Sarajevo, Croatian radio reported Sunday. Muslim forces fired 250 tank and mortar rounds on Croatian positions, killing four civilians, it said.

Muslim forces were reported stepping up attacks on Serbian po-



Sarajevo residents waiting in line on Sunday to get a hot meal at one of the International Red Cross kitchens set up recently in the city.

## Russians Get Ready to Vote, but Few Know Who Is Running

By Fred Hiatt  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — Antonina Petrova, 40, was hurrying across a small downtown park recently on her way to a drama rehearsal when she was asked if she knew who was running for parliament in her voting district.

"Well, of course I can't name all the candidates," the professional actress admitted cheerfully.

O.K., name one.

"Let's see, well, actually, I've forgotten his name," Miss Petrova admitted, and added, "I'm so ashamed."

She need not be. Russia is in the midst of its first truly multiparty elections for a new parliament,

which analysts have called crucial to the future of democracy and reform, yet on the streets of Moscow there are virtually no signs of a campaign in progress — no posters, no leaflets, no direct mail, hardly anyone bothering to go door to door.

Some candidates are busy visiting factories and collective farms. But parties are relying mostly on television messages that range from the slick to the bizarre, with a heavy emphasis on the soporific. The Dec. 12 election for a new parliament is turning, for many voters, into the campaign that wasn't.

In an informal survey of 20 voters at Bakery No. 441, all but one said they planned to vote, but only two could name even one candidate

running in their districts. More scientific polls indicate the same uncertainty on a wider scale.

The electoral commission turned down his request.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to grab the former parliament building for executive branch offices provided physical underpinning for this view. But it is still not clear where the new legislature will meet.

After seven decades of one-party rule, some voters have a distaste for all political organizations.

"I don't want to vote for any party," Miss Petrova said in a fairly typical comment.

Others simply have trouble distinguishing among 13 parties — some of them created only in the

last month or so — and 2,057 candidates. The campaign period has been so short that lists of candidates by district were only published in mass-circulation newspapers last Tuesday.

"People are not used to the multiparty system, and there just may not be enough time to prepare them," said Leza Yurina, a spokeswoman for the pro-reform bloc Russia's Choice.

Masha Volkenstein, president of the polling firm Validata-Yankovich, said her surveys showed that 50 percent to 60 percent of voters could not yet say which candidate they supported, while an additional 20 percent to 25 percent say they do not intend to vote at all.

If voters are inexperienced in the new ways, so are parties, and most seem to be doing little to develop get-out-the-vote programs or sweep undecided voters. At the headquarters of Russia's Choice the other day, there was little of the bustle of an American campaign.

One candidate was standing about, hoping to persuade top party officials to lend him a car so he would no longer have to wait in the cold for three hours or more for buses as he crosses his district east of Moscow.

"My chief opponent has a chauffeur car, and all I have is the woolen socks my wife knitted me," the candidate, Sergei Beidin, complained.

## 2 Independents Make Venezuela Election Close

By Tod Robberson  
*Washington Post Service*

CARACAS — Two independent presidential candidates battled closely for the hearts and minds of Venezuelan voters Sunday as an angry electorate, demanding who else change, was poised to oust the country's two traditional governing parties from power.

Oil-rich Venezuela for years has been among the top three foreign

sources of petroleum for the United States, and its 35-year-old symbol of democracy, though marred by a military coup attempt last year, has been held up by Washington as an example for other Latin American countries to follow.

Sunday's election followed a strongly worded warning from the Clinton administration last week that Washington would not tolerate attempts to disrupt the electoral process — an apparent reference to reports that military officers were planning another coup attempt before the vote.

Although there was a heavy military presence in Caracas and soldiers stationed at all voting centers, it had no apparent effect on voter turnout, described by electoral officials as moderate to heavy.

Exit polls and surveys prior to the presidential and legislative elections showed strong support for two left-leaning parties whose can-

didates pledged to reverse unpopular economic programs.

Meanwhile, the electorate overwhelmingly voted against the two main political parties, the social-Christian COPEI and Democratic Action, which have taken turns running South America's longest-surviving democracy since 1958.

Early exit polls by an independent Venezuelan television station showed Rafael Caldera Rodriguez, 77, leader of a 17-party coalition, as leading the vote with at least a 3 percent margin. But in the capital, where roughly one-fifth of Venezuela's 20 million citizens live, voters were favoring Andrés Bellovesque of the leftist Radical Cause Party.

Both leading candidates had pledged wholesale change during a campaign almost singularly focused on the painful effects of a modernization plan instituted in 1985 by former President Carlos Andrés Pérez.

Venezuelans widely blame Mr. Pérez's economic plan for the nation's 40 percent inflation rate, rapidly declining living standards and the fact that, according to government figures, 44 percent of the population lives in poverty.

Mr. Caldera, who served as president from 1969-73, campaigned as an independent on a platform of change from the "fatal economic policies" of Pérez. His coalition, which includes conservatives as well as Communists, had led most polls until a late surge last week by Mr. Velásquez's labor-based Radical Cause. Both seemed certain, if elected, to scrap many of the reform policies that are perceived as taking a heavy toll on the poor.

The United States, however, has been largely supportive of the reforms and has provided other states in the region to adopt similar measures.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airline Discounts? Yes, but Hurry

WASHINGTON (WP) — Most major American airlines have posted new discount fares for winter travel, but if you think you may miss the booking "window," it closes at midnight Friday.

The fare cuts, aimed at the traveler who plans far in advance, appeared to average 10 percent to 35 percent but carried the usual advance-purchase, Saturday-night-stayover requirements. Travel must be between Jan. 6 and March 31 and seats at the lower fares are limited.

Airlines traditionally offer some fare cuts for winter travel, but this year's cuts appear to be modest, observers said. Airlines sometimes continue sales beyond the original closing date for ticket purchases.

China has more than tripled the maximum compensation for passengers killed or injured while flying in the country, where skyrocketing air traffic has heightened fears about airline safety. The State Council raised the top compensation level to 70,000 yuan (\$12,000) from the 20,000 yuan level set in 1989, the Xinhuia press agency said Sunday. (Reuters)

India is taking steps to project a new, tourist-friendly image of itself. Immigration and other airport services are being given "fresh blood" with personnel trained to be courteous and polite, the tourism director-general, Swaran Singh Bhopra, said in New Delhi. The aim is to lure 5 million tourists a year by 1997 to India. (AFP)

The BBC said Sunday that it was considering plans for a theme park featuring some of its most famous television programs. The British weekly newspaper Mail on Sunday said the park would feature replica sets, stunt men and special effects. (Reuters)

Virgin Atlantic Airways will begin flying a franchise service between London and Dublin on Jan. 10 with the Irish company Cityjet, the company said Sunday. The service will fly to London's City Airport and will specialize in business travel. (Reuters)

Unions representing the French SNCF railroad employees said they planned disruptions on Thursday to protest work conditions and salaries. The unions have not indicated the nature of the protest. One of the unions favors a work slowdown while others favor a strike. The unions have also called for disruptions on Dec. 15, when the executive board of the SNCF is to meet. (AFP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Finland, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Armenia, Cuba, Italy, Ivory Coast.

WEDNESDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Liechtenstein, Macao, Malta, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Israel, Tanzania.

FRIDAY: Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Thailand.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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**AMERICAN TOPICS**

Even a Statue Can Be Politically Incorrect

A large, bronze statue of John Mason, the English officer who led a massacre in 1637 that nearly wiped out the Eastern Pequot Indians, has stood for a century on the hill in Mystic, Connecticut, where the killings took place. But at the behest of American Indians in the area and their sympathizers, the statue will be moved to a less conspicuous site, probably in a museum or library.

According to historical accounts, Mason led a group of Puritan settlers in setting fire to a Pequot village and killing about

700 Indians. This is believed to have been the first large-scale slaughter of Indians by Europeans in what was to become the United States.

When the 9-foot (2.7-meter) statue was dedicated on June 26, 1889, Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley and four companies of the state militia were on hand. A Boston orator, Isaac Bromley, extolled Mason's heroics.

But times have changed. After a year of meetings, some of which nearly erupted into fistfights, the town decided that simply changing the wording of the plaque, which hails the settlers' "heroic achievements," would not be enough and that the statue had to be moved.

**Short Takes**  
Scientists at Texas A & M University, along with a Salt Lake City genetics research company

and an Australian university laboratory, have isolated the gene that determines whether Texas longhorn cattle and other cattle have horns. Breeding cattle without horns could save millions of dollars a year. Bulls typically use their horns to protect cows and calves from predators, but the horns can cost millions of dollars each year in bruised meat and hide when the animals are crowded into feedlots.

If Walt Disney Co. succeeds in building a U.S. history theme park in Virginia, it will not be the first of its kind, Andrew Zolot says in a letter to The New York Times. He recalls that on June 19, 1950, in New York City, in the northeast Bronx, "Freedomland U.S.A." opened its doors. Costing more than \$60 million and covering 200 acres (80 hectares), its attractions included Old New York, the Great Chicago Fire, the

Old West and "yes, even the Civil War." But "the 5 million visitors expected the first year turned out to be 1.5 million." Attendance kept dropping, and competition from the 1964-65 New York World's Fair was the coup de grace for Freedomland.

More than 9 out of 10 doctors charge their fellow physicians little or nothing for treatment, according to a survey published in The New England Journal of Medicine. It found that 96 percent of American physicians offer "professional courtesy," the custom of giving free or cut-rate care to fellow doctors and their families. Only 14 percent of the 2,224 doctors surveyed said they disapproved. Critics say the custom unfairly shields doctors from the high prices they charge their other patients. It may also lead to overuse of care, because it is a bargain, or to underuse, because doctors

may be reluctant to take advantage of their colleagues' expertise.

Donald Chaffin, a civilian mechanic, was watching television at an air force radar station at Oikotok, Alaska, when an eight-foot polar bear looked in the window. Mr. Chaffin tried to stop it, but it swatted at the pane with a rolled-up magazine. The bear bled, then crashed through the window about seven feet above the ground. As Mr. Chaffin, 55, and a co-worker frantically fumbled with a jammed door, the bear named Mr. Chaffin before another man shot it dead. The injured man was hospitalized with a face, neck and chest laceration and a collapsed lung. The station manager, Tom Leddy, said, "Everything that moves is food to a polar bear."

Arthur Higbee



BOOKS

THE PALACE OF JUSTICE: A Colombian Tragedy

By Ana Carrigan. 303 pages. \$22.95. Four Walls Eight Windows.

Reviewed by David McClintick

FEW headline-making episodes in the world in recent years have proven as difficult to fathom, particularly for non-Latins, as the bloody guerrilla attack on the Colombian Supreme Court on Nov. 6, 1985.

...a quarter of the invaders were killed in the first minutes after they entered the Palace of Justice. The 30 who remained were separated from much of their equipment.

...known each other most of their lives) as gunfire and tear gas engulfed the jurists' office? Why were the Supreme Court justices and the other hostages killed when the president had ordered the army to avoid bloodshed?

In addition to voluminous documentary sources, videotapes of the battle, and audiotapes of telephone conversations and military communications recorded by amateur radio operators, Carrigan draws on the insights of several confidential sources in Bogotá — a ballistics expert, a court employee who survived the carnage, and a pathologist who examined bodies as they were brought to a morgue from the ruins of the palace.

...The most expensive piece was a massive silver chandelier executed by Balhassar-Friedrich Behrens after a design by William Kent for George II of England.

...The masterpiece in furniture was a writing table (bureau plat), one of two that can be attributed with virtual certainty to the celebrated Louis XIV furniture designer and maker Charles-André Boulle.

Historic Sale of Givenchy Items

By Souren Melikian

MONTE CARLO — In a historic sale, buyers paid 157 million francs (\$26 million) here this weekend for period furniture and objects that had been collected for 15 years by the couturier Hubert de Givenchy.



An ornate mask from the bureau plat attributed to Boulle.

The auction, conducted by Charles Allsopp, chairman of Christie's in London, brought in usually high prices for Louis XIV and Louis XV decorative art, however magnificent. This reflected the admiration inspired by the collector's name as much as the splendor of the objects.

...The Paris dealers from whom Givenchy had bought most of the pieces in the collection watched wistfully as Christie's six-month publicity campaign doled out or tripped the prices that they had paid. Saturday's auction was a watershed. For the first time a famous name played up to the hilt had become the factor in an auction where very rich but often nonspecialized buyers were the main players.

N.Y. Squeezes Top List of New Crime Buster

New York Times Service

BOSTON — William J. Bratton, the next police commissioner of New York City, has promised to redirect the city's police force to attack the largest crime problems by focusing first on the smallest, and to press for changes in the courts and prisons to handle the burden of more arrests.

As an example of seeking large rewards by solving little problems, he said that one of his priorities would be to order a crackdown on "squeezes," the men who wipe the windshields of motorists waiting in traffic.

Mr. Bratton acknowledged last week that contacting his ideas would be a huge task.

Clinton

By Russell

NEW YORK — Clinton is seen as a bit of a liberal president. He is seen as a bit of a liberal president. He is seen as a bit of a liberal president.

A person who ridicules on the one hand and praises on the other is a person who is a hypocrite.

William Clinton is a hypocrite. He is a hypocrite. He is a hypocrite.

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German Reunification: How to Play the Game

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Germans who think they can do a better job than the government of managing the country's reunification problems can have a chance to prove it — by computer.

Sunflowers GmbH, a small software company based near Frankfurt, has invented a realistic educational program that might be called "German Reunification — The Game."

The player, a regional prime minister, tries to juggle political and economic necessities with conflicting demands without provoking a revolt.

"Your mission," according to the game's instructions, is "to rebuild the East's industry without overpolluting the environment or forgetting the needs of the people." The premier can hire and fire, lower and raise taxes and

build and demolish as long as he maintains a minimum of political credibility.

Highly realistic, the computer game, named "Aufschwung Ost," or "Upswing East," is the federal government's program for economic recovery in Eastern Germany, gives laymen a chance to "beat" the professionals at their own game.

"The idea is to do the homework that the government has not," said Peter-Michael Krojns, deputy editor of PC Review, who rated the game 8 points out of 10.

The program is the agency responsible for privatizing formerly state-owned East German land and businesses.

"Someone should give it to Helmut Kohl for Christmas," Mr. Krojns added, referring to the embattled German chancellor.

"It could at least help people realize the scope of the problems," said Astrid Mohr, a

spokeswoman for the Economics Ministry, which has also developed computer games to teach young people about saving energy and finding jobs.

Arne Peters, a product developer at Sunflowers GmbH, the program's creator, said the game could be an "educational alternative" to young Germans' disgust and disillusionment with politics as usual.

The idea for "Aufschwung Ost" arose while Sunflowers programmers were visiting friends in the East and thought of making the region's problems accessible to outsiders in the form of a game.

They spent months culling data from 25 cities and federal authorities in order to accurately depict the sorry state of Eastern Germany's human, industrial and other resources at the end of 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune under the International Recruitment Heading

Table with 2 columns: POSITION/LOCATION and COMPANY. Includes roles like Regional General Manager/Hungary, Executive Chief/Moscow, etc.

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Large advertisement for 'PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?' with detailed instructions and contact information for Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A quick glance at the diagram in the hand and bidding may cause some readers to recommend indignantly that the columnist, or the editor, or the computer, or all three, should be replaced. But read on. All will be revealed.

About half a century ago, a player named S. B. Fishburne devised a form of bridge he called Cutthroat.

Alternative names were Reject and Let's Pick Partners. After any opening bid, which may not be a psychic, the bidding continues.

When it ends, the player who has made the highest bid can select any of the other three as his partner.

The selected player becomes the dummy and trades seats, if necessary, with declarer's original partner.

The diagramed example, played in 1961, involved four players who had represented the United States in world championships: Howard Schenken, Tobias Stone, Harry Fishbein and Morton Rubinfeld.

Schenken was delighted with the dummy and had to concentrate on avoiding the loss of two trump tricks. He did not wish to run the risk of finding a singleton ten on his left, so he finessed the queen.

When this succeeded, he cashed the heart king, crossed to dummy with a spade lead and threw his remaining spade on the heart ace.

He ruffed a heart, the first step toward reducing his trumps to the same length as East. He crossed to dummy twice more in diamonds for one more heart ruff and a diamond ruff.

In the ending, South had A-J-9 of trumps and East K-10-4. The club nine was led, and East had to win with the ten and lead from the king at the finish. South and West scored a doubled slam, and East and North felt as though their

throats and their wallets had been cut.

WEST: A K 9 2, A J 10 8 6, A K 4

NORTH: A 8 7, Q 5 4 3, 8 5 3 2

SOUTH: 10 4 3, K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST (D): Q 7 2, 9 7 5, K 10 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: East Pass, South 1 V, West 8 Pass, North Pass, East Pass, South Pass, West Pass, North led the spade eight.

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# Q & A: 'Very Encouraged' by South Africa, Brown Says

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown completed a six-day trade and investment mission to South Africa last week, the highest-level U.S. government contact with that country in at least two decades. He was accompanied by executives from Apple Computer, ARCO Chemical, AT&T-NCR, IBM, Lehman Brothers, Pratt & Whitney and Time Warner. In addition to meeting black and white business leaders, Mr. Brown conferred with President Frederik W. de Klerk, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-based of the Inkatha Freedom Party. On his return, Mr. Brown spoke in Washington with Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune.

expressed to President de Klerk that this really is the role of the state as much as anyone. The government has a real responsibility to deal with the situation of violence. Much of it is not political, and certainly the government has a role there. But it's a delicate balance.

Q. How does your impression of the political climate translate into the business risk for investors? Would you tell a CEO to wait until after the April multiracial elections?

A. I would say they ought to be start examining opportunities now. I think a lot of the companies that were with us are making business decisions now. And I think our mission had a profound impact on the climate. Press attention there was really quite extraordinary. We signed an agreement to provide companies with political risk insurance through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

access, without the ability to enter the marketplace, the entrepreneurial spirit just leads to greater frustration.

I had breakfast one morning with the captains of industry, the major publicly owned and privately owned South African corporations. I think the one thing we can do, and one of the things we were successful in doing, is bringing some black and white South African business people together who, strange as it might seem, had not had contact, many of them. Our visit became a vehicle for that contact.

Q. What did the South Africans say they need most in the commerce and investment areas?

A. I think they are almost overwhelmed with joy at being reached out to. There's a sense of momentum, which is one of our purposes. I think President de Klerk realizes that in order for there to be real stability in his nation over the long term, they have got to do something about economic development among black South Africans.

Q. Was there a point you tried to stress in your meetings with Chief Buthelezi?

A. I was trying to stress the importance of his participation and Inkatha's participation in the election process.

Q. What was your sense of the outcome of that meeting?

A. I'm not sure. I think he's in a personal struggle now, trying to make a judgment about what he should do, how he should respond. I think he's feeling somewhat unappreciated. We would hope that he would participate fully in the election process.

Q. Based on your trip, what would you tell President Clinton about conditions in South Africa?

A. I would say that I am more convinced than ever of the extraordinary economic potential of South Africa. I think it can have a great impact on all of southern Africa and indeed on the economic future of the entire African continent.

Our strategy generally is going to be one of targeting areas of the world in which we can have the most impact in generating economic growth, because obviously our goal is the growth in our own economy and the creation of jobs in America. The principal way we are going to be able to do that in the future is by increasing exports.

Q. What were your personal impressions of the political climate in South Africa?

A. I was very encouraged by what we saw. There's a can-do attitude that basically convinces one that South Africans have made up their mind about the inevitability of change, and that they have made up their mind that they can't miss this opportunity. They have to make it happen. Obviously, violence has to be curtailed, and I

# Ex-Leader's Silence On Military Rule Puzzles Nigerians

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nearly two weeks after the coup that brought General Sani Abacha to power, there still has not been a clear statement by Moshhood K.O. Abiola about whether he supports or plans to oppose the country's newest military rulers.

Mr. Abiola, who is presumed to have won last June's presidential election, has been uncharacteristically reticent when asked to comment on the military's renewed grip on power.

Mr. Abiola went to Britain a week ago, leaving many of his closest friends and advisers puzzled by his behavior.

The June 12 election was intended to return Nigeria to democracy, but the retired General Ibrahim Babangida, the military ruler that General Abacha replaced in the coup, declared the results void.

Since then, Mr. Abiola has loudly insisted that he is Nigeria's democratically elected leader and has begun an aggressive campaign in the courts to overturn General Babangida's decree.

Mr. Abiola's lack of candor is especially striking given his well-publicized monthlong summer tour to several European capitals and to Washington, where he asked Nigeria's traditional allies and aid donors to impose sanctions against the country's military leaders.

He argued then that the military's iron grip over virtually every aspect of politics was inherently undemocratic and potentially explosive, given Nigeria's long-simmering ethnic and religious rivalries.

Mr. Abiola received widespread encouragement from Western politicians, particularly the Congressional Black Caucus in the United States.

"We are obviously disappointed that the leader of the June 12th process has not been as forthcoming as one would think he should be," said Oluks Ahukuba, president of the Civil Liberties Organization, a Lagos-based pro-democracy group.

"Abiola's surrender. Why?" asked a front-page headline in The African Guardian, Nigeria's largest weekly. The article described how Mr. Abiola has bickered with pro-democracy leaders over whether it was still worth fighting the military over its decision to annul the June 12th elections.

According to another account that appeared in some newspapers here, Mr. Abiola had secretly plotted with General Abacha to overthrow the interim, military-backed government of Ernest Shonekan.

# Russian Woman Killed in Algeria

ALGIERS — A Russian woman was shot and killed and a bus used by Russian military advisers was attacked on Sunday, the day after an Italian businessman was shot and wounded, apparently in an escalation of violence aimed at foreigners.

The Russian woman, Larissa Ayadi, was doing her morning shopping in Diar el-Afria, a suburb of Algiers, when she was shot twice in the head and chest by a pistol equipped with a silencer, according to witnesses and the Russian Embassy.

Mrs. Ayadi, who was married to an Algerian and had lived in Algeria for several years, died at the military hospital in Ain Naadja.

It was the same hospital where Agnello Castaldo, 43, an Italian businessman, was being treated after being shot in the face outside his home in another nearby suburb Saturday morning. Hospital officials said his life was not in danger.



Emotions Run High in Gabon's First Multiparty Presidential Election  
Policemen in Libreville evacuating a woman who fainted Sunday while waiting to cast her ballot in Gabon's first multiparty presidential election. Elsewhere in the capital, opposition demonstrators stoned police and set up barricades. But the vote, a referendum on President Omar Bongo's 26-year rule, was reported peaceful in other areas of the central African country.

**Russia Premier Cancels Trip**  
MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia has undergone an emergency operation for kidney stones, forcing cancellation of an official visit to Italy on Monday and Tuesday.

# Angola Denies Report of Cease-Fire

LUSAKA, Zambia — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA insisted on Sunday that it had agreed to a cease-fire with the government, but the government in Luanda said that more than two weeks of talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka had not produced any agreement.

The Angolan news agency ANGOP quoted the government's chief negotiator, Faustino Muteka, as saying, "No understanding was reached." He was speaking on arrival in Luanda from Lusaka.

The agency quoted its sources in Lusaka as saying that there had been "an understanding on some aspects of a cease-fire but not on the practical implications."

UNITA and the government have been at war for most of the time since independence from Portugal in 1975, and the death toll in recent fighting has been up to 1,000 a day.

# Somali Mediator to Brief the OAU

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The stalled talks between Somali factions will probably not resume until President Meles Zenawi returns from a separate meeting of African leaders in Egypt. An Ethiopian official said Sunday that Mr. Meles would brief the meeting on efforts to reconcile Somali factions.

The Ethiopian leader, who rounded up the Somali factions for the informal talks, left his guests on their own Sunday and flew to the meeting of 11 members of the Organization of African Unity in Cairo, it begins Monday.

The OAU meeting is being held in Cairo because President Hosni Mubarak is the current chairman.

Mr. Meles was playing host to informal talks for the leaders of 16 Somali factions.

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# China and Russia Act to Avoid Conflicts

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*New York Times Service*

BEIJING — Russia and China plan to sign an agreement next year aimed at preventing inadvertent or dangerous military confrontations between their forces, a diplomat familiar with the plans said.

A Chinese commitment to go ahead with the agreement was given to Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev of Russia during his visit last month, the diplomat said, and marks a further reduction in tension between the former Communist rivals.

Beijing had refused earlier overtures from Moscow on such an agreement, which will probably be signed when Defense Minister Chi Haotian travels to Moscow next year, the diplomat said.

During his visit, General Grachev gave his Chinese counterparts an explanation of Russia's new military doctrine, which includes an announcement that Russia will

abandon a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons in a conflict. American officials were skeptical of the announcement and said the idea of no first use had never been perceived as a policy.

Chinese officials received his explanation without commenting, the diplomat said, but are known to resent Moscow's announcement on the matter at a time when China is a vocal proponent of a no-first-use pledge by countries that possess nuclear weapons.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department specialist on Russia and now a fellow at the Brookings Institution, said in Beijing over the weekend that Chinese military officials believed that Russia's announcement of a change in nuclear doctrine was meant as a deterrent to China's large but poorly equipped armed forces.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said Chinese leaders were worried about long-term stability in Russia and be-

lieved that President Boris N. Yeltsin was a "hegemonist" who, for now, does not have ambitions outside former Soviet territory.

By the same token, Russian officials are concerned about stability in China after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, who is 89 and whose health is deteriorating.

As if to emphasize the precarious state of internal affairs in both countries, Prime Minister Li Peng told General Grachev last month that "no matter what changes will take place in Russia and China" in the future, Beijing wants to maintain peace and stability on its borders and good relations with the Russian military, the diplomat said.

Though Russian arms sales to China were not on the agenda for the Grachev visit, the diplomat said Chinese military leaders expressed their desire to make additional purchases of Russian military technology and weapons.

Until Russia and China sign an agreement, the diplomat said, they have agreed to establish a communications channel between the commander of Russia's Far Eastern military district and China's northeastern military commander at Shenyang in Liaoning Province. Deputy commanders from both headquarters will visit each other's forces next year.

China and the former Soviet Union squared off in several major buildups and confrontations in the 1960s and 1970s. But during the Grachev visit, the two sides agreed to inform each other of plans for military maneuvers in border districts and to exchange information on military doctrine and experience.

Both countries will increase the number of military attaches in their embassies in the other's capital, and each December these officials will help plan yearly military exchanges to be approved by the defense ministers.



**CARD CARRIER** — A Hong Kong sympathizer selling Christmas cards to be sent to two Chinese political prisoners, Wang Junbao (left) and Chen Ziming, now serving 13-year sentences in connection with the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

# Fears of a 'Nightmare' If North Korea Attacks

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force's senior general has warned that the United States and its allies would be hard-pressed to stop an invasion of South Korea.

General Merrill A. McPeak said that while the United States and South Korea could defeat the North Koreans in an air war, they might not be able to quickly turn back an invasion of Seoul by ground forces. The South Korean capital is only 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the border between the two countries.

"The worst nightmare," General McPeak said, "is that Seoul would come under attack almost immediately."

His remarks came hours after the president once again urged North Korea to permit outside inspections of its nuclear facilities. While holding out hope that the dispute with North Korea could be resolved, Mr. Clinton said he has asked the Pentagon to prepare military options should diplomatic solutions fail.

Pentagon officials sought to give assurances that no military action was imminent on the Korean Peninsula and that a review of U.S. troop strength in the region was simply that.

Pentagon officials said last week that U.S. military strategists were preparing several scenarios for beefing up forces along the demilitarized zone. No concrete steps have yet been taken, however, General McPeak said.

"We in the air force are doing absolutely nothing that we haven't done day-to-day for the last five years," he said. "We have not sent additional forces and we are not preparing to send additional forces."

Nevertheless, General McPeak, speaking Friday at a session with Washington defense writers, said the new military planning had led Pentagon leaders to come up with a wide array of possible scenarios should war break out.

One option, he said, was a U.S. preemptive strike against North Korea's nuclear facilities. He added, however, that such a step might fail to knock out all of Pyongyang's nuclear arms and could cause potentially deadly radioactive pollution to escape into the air.

General McPeak also said that should the North Koreans forge across the Demilitarized Zone, an attack could result in "a lot of damage" to Seoul.

"I just can't answer whether we could stop them before they get to Seoul or not," he said.

# Charge Is Reduced in Singapore Case of Leaked Data

*The Associated Press*

SINGAPORE — The charge against a government official accused of leaking a statistic a few days before its official publication has been reduced from communicating classified information to negligence.

The official, director of the Singapore Monetary Authority's economics section, is on trial, along with the editor and a reporter from Singapore's leading business daily and two stockbrokers, on charges of missing state secrets.

The reduced charge of negligence against the official, Tharman

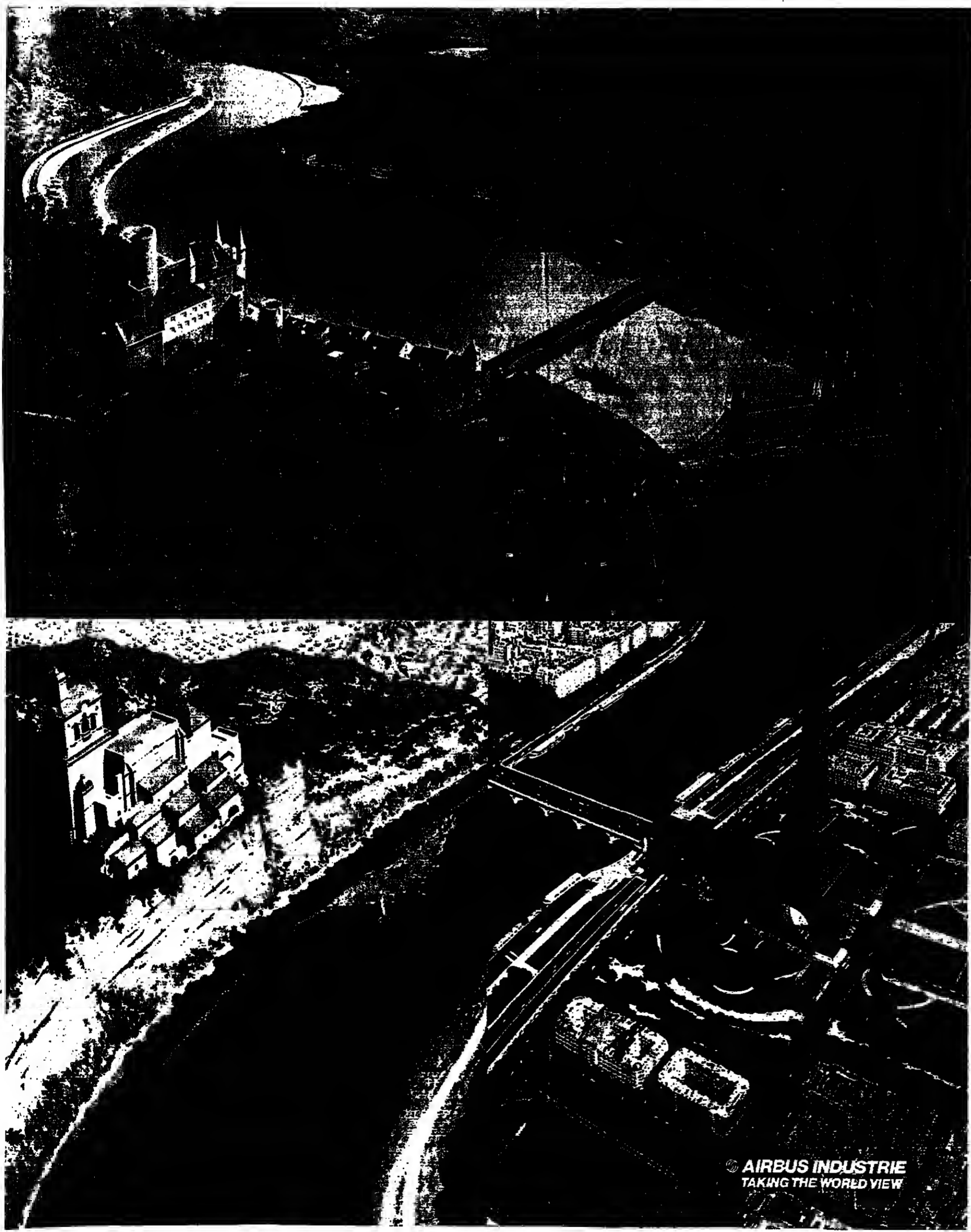
Shanmugaratnam, carries the same penalties as the original charge, but is regarded as a lesser offense.

The penalty is a maximum of two years in jail and a fine of 2,000 Singapore dollars (\$1,248). The five men, who have all pleaded not guilty, are free on bail. Their trial began Oct. 21.

At issue is the publication last year in the Business Times of the government's estimate of Singapore's economic growth in the second quarter of 1992. The figures appeared on June 29, a few days before the data was officially made public.

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TAKING THE WORLD VIEW



# Chinese National Held In U.S. as Spy Suspect

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested a Chinese national in Charlotte, North Carolina, who is suspected of taking part in a spy ring that unsuccessfully sought secrets on an advanced U.S. Navy torpedo and a jet engine.

The arrest of Yen Men Kao by FBI and immigration agents wrapped up a six-and-a-half-year investigation that determined that Mr. Kao, 54, and "several other Chinese nationals" had conspired to steal and export classified and embargoed high-technology items, officials said.

Mr. Kao was charged with violating U.S. immigration laws and faces deportation.

The announcement did not specify whether the suspects were working for Chinese intelligence or whether any others were thought to be still in the United States. The FBI declined to elaborate.

The targets of the espionage were navy's MK 48 Advanced Capability Torpedo and the F 404-400 General Electric jet engine used to pow-

er the navy's F/A-18 Hornet fighter, the FBI said.

"This protracted investigation yielded a significant amount of counterintelligence information," including the identities of numerous suspected intelligence operatives and commercial entities involved in Mr. Kao's attempts to illegally acquire U.S. technology, according to Joseph P. Schulte Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI's North Carolina office.

The decision to charge Mr. Kao with immigration violations only and to seek to deport him could mean that the government wants to return to a policy of playing down espionage involving allies or nations with which the United States wants to avoid strained relations.

The administration of former President Jimmy Carter ended the general policy of deporting rather than prosecuting foreigners caught in espionage activities. But a government official said the handling of this case matched the degree of threat presented by the alleged espionage efforts, rather than any diplomatic considerations.

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السؤال الأول

# France's Not-So-Veiled Message: It Will Not Tolerate Multiculturalism

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Four years ago, when head coverings worn by Muslim girls first tested the secular tradition of France's public school system, the government allowed school principals to set their own rules, and, in practice, most chose flexibility over confrontation with local Muslims.

But last month, when two Turkish and two Moroccan girls obeyed the orders of their parents and showed up for classes wearing headscarves, they were promptly suspended by the principal of their primary school at Nantua in eastern France until they abandoned the religious custom.

The government then went further by deporting a local Turkish imam, or religious leader, Hussein Konus, 59, who had backed the girls by declaring that "Allah's law takes precedence over French law."

It also placed Moulay Hassan, another Islamic "adviser" to the parents, under house arrest.

Of itself, the incident was just a footnote to the evolving drama of France's relations with its large immigrant population, albeit a clear sign that France's new center-right government fears that Islamic fundamentalists are beginning to infiltrate this country's 3.5 million-member Muslim population.

Yet, even more urgently, it underlined new awareness that France's social cohesion is now

threatened by its failure to integrate Third World immigrants. And by taking a stand on the head-scarf issue, the eight-month-old government signaled that it would no longer tolerate multiculturalism.

The government insists that it is not discriminating against Islam because no religious expression of any kind is permitted in French public schools. Its clear message, though, is that France's cultural homogeneity must be preserved at all cost — that even Islam here should become French Islam.

"Multiculturalism would be the end of France," said Pierre Lellouche, a conservative deputy who represents a Paris suburb with a large number of immigrants. "You can be what you want to be here — Christian, Jewish, Muslim — but we're all Gauls. The alternative is to create cultural ghettos."

In reality, this has already happened. In the last two decades, Arab and African immigrants and their French-born children have been concentrated in suburbs around Paris and other French cities. And today, they form an underclass that distrusts, and is distrusted by, French society.

"If things go on like this, we're heading for disaster," said Mr. Lellouche, who is also an adviser to the conservative leader, Jacques Chirac. "If the suburbs haven't exploded yet, it's because the kids don't have guns, but there's a buildup of hatred toward France."

As a first step, then, the government is revert-

ing to an approach that successfully integrated some 7 million Poles, Italians, Russians, Spaniards and Portuguese between 1880 and the 1960s. This means treating the immigrants as individuals rather than as communities and using schools to turn their children into French men and women.

But this time, the situation is complicated by the fact that most immigrants are neither European nor Christian. The government therefore argues that anything that emphasizes cultural and religious differences, like the wearing of Arabic in schools, further segregates the immigrants. And this in turn feeds racism and xenophobia among the French.

"The French are not racists, but they want foreigners to become French, to be discreet about religion, to become integrated at school as individuals," said Jean-Claude Barreau, a government expert on immigration. "Now, for the first time, we have people born in France who are not French."

Significantly, this view is also shared by a growing number of French teachers who believe that for integration to work, immigrants who choose to settle here — and most have no intention of returning home — should be encouraged to adopt this country's traditions, laws and language.

"In the 1970s and 1980s, we promoted multiculturalism," said Bernard Druot, who runs a school crowded with immigrant children in the

suburb of St. Denis. "We had a day of cous-cous, a day of paella, it was 'vive la difference' much of the time. Now the pendulum is going the other way."

In this debate, government officials as well as teachers hold up the United States and Britain, where the cultural and language differences of immigrants are tolerated and even promoted, as examples not to follow. "We have American cities as a warning of what could happen here," an official said.

To try to encourage French-born children of immigrants to assume a French identity, the government recently changed its nationality law so that instead of becoming French citizens automatically at 18, they must apply for the status anytime between the ages of 16 and 21. But this measure does not address France's resistance to accepting them as truly French.

In the past, France, unlike the United States, never kept alive immigrant identities through hyphenates; there are no Polish-French or Italian-French or Portuguese-French. Yet now, for the first time, there are people born in France who are referred to as "beurs," a street-slang nickname for French-born children of North Africans that has no other meaning.

Kofi Yamgnane, who was born in Togo, is a rare example of a non-European immigrant who has risen in the political system, but even after serving as integration minister in the former Socialist government, he believes that the

French have trouble accepting Third World immigrants.

"These immigrants stand out," he said. "You can see them on the street, their color, their religious practice are different. Most also come from former colonies, so it's easy for the French to think, you're inferior because we colonized you."

As in the United States, nonwhites here often succeed first to sports and entertainment. But even Amina, a popular Tunisian-born singer, recalled that after she was chosen to represent France in a European song contest, a taxi driver told her half-jokingly: "You know, if you win, you're French. If you lose, you're Arab."

The recent head-scarf dispute in Nantua, 55 miles (90 kilometers) northeast of Lyons, was an illustration of the new problems facing France's school system. So successful in the past in turning children of immigrants into "Gauls," the system today is overwhelmed by the flood of foreign children, foreign languages and foreign customs. The girls' suspension was reaffirmed on Saturday by the school's management; lawyers for the girls said they would appeal to the provincial authorities.

"It's a waste of time trying to integrate first-generation immigrants," Mr. Yamgnane said. "Our target must be the second generation. But it's very difficult when a teacher has 17 nationalities in his classroom. Kids are taught one thing at school, but they go home to parents

who come from a different world. In the end they don't know what they are."

Many experts say Muslim girls, eager not to repeat the cloistered lives of their mothers, are usually more motivated to succeed than boys. Warda, an 18-year-old French girl of Algerian extraction, said she already felt free, adding that she ignored orders from her parents to date only Muslim boys. "I'm sure they suspect something, but what can they do?" she said.

Upon leaving school, daughters of immigrants usually also find jobs, while in many neighborhoods their unemployed and poorly educated brothers often slide into petty crime and drug peddling. And more than girls, alienated young men, who feel particular resentment that they have not found a place in French society, are the principal targets of recruitment by Islamic fundamentalists.

"I'm worried about the fundamentalists because police don't go into suburbs rampant with crime and drugs," Amina said. "The fundamentalists provide some order. They get the kids off drugs and start making them study. And the boys are easy targets because they feel more humiliated by France."

Mr. Lellouche said he believed that the only answer lay in trying to break up the Arab and black ghettos, "to spread the immigrant population, to create mixed communities."

But he conceded that French communities would resist such an integration and that it would cost more money than is available.

## Palestinian Kills A Soldier in Israel But Rabin Vows to Press On

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian gunman opened fire with an automatic rifle as he boarded a public bus Sunday in central Israel, killing a reserve soldier before he was gunned down by other soldiers nearby.

The militant Islamic Jihad group took responsibility for the attack, the first major violent assault inside Israel's pre-1967 borders since April. The assault was the latest in a string of violent incidents as the Dec. 13 deadline approaches for Israel to begin its military withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho under an accord opposed by radical Palestinian groups.

The attack is certain to raise more doubts among Israelis about the peace accord, especially since the shooting occurred close to Tel Aviv, unlike earlier incidents, which happened in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israelis staged protests at the site of the incident and burned a Palestinian flag; earlier, some had shouted, "Death to Arabs!"

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel would continue to press ahead with negotiations on implementing the accord. "We will not allow this terrorist atrocity to interfere with our decision and determination to reach an agreement and to implement the first major step toward peace and a solution to the conflict between the Palestinians and us," he said.

Mr. Rabin added that the guerrillas should not be allowed to enter Israel because he was known to be a member of the militant Islamic Jihad, a relatively small group that opposes the peace accord. In March, Mr. Rabin ordered a sharp reduction in the number of Palestinians allowed to work in Israel, reacting to a series of stabbings and attacks that left 15 Israelis dead. Since then, however, the flow of Palestinian workers into

Israel has increased substantially. Israeli television reported that security officials were suggesting that entry permits be cut back again.

Israeli officials said the gunman had been allowed to enter Israel on a student permit. After stealing a car, he drove to the crowded bus stop and began to board the bus while opening fire with the Israeli-made weapon, witnesses said. A 32-year-old reserve soldier who had just boarded the bus in front of him was killed.

The bus driver then pushed the gunman out of the bus and began to speed away. Meanwhile, soldiers in the rear of the bus smashed the glass window and fired at the gunman. Other soldiers at the bus stop also opened fire on the Palestinian, who was killed on the spot.

Meanwhile, Israeli cabinet ministers demanded a crackdown on Jewish settlers near Hebron who over the weekend opened fire on Arab residents of the town. In one incident, an Arab taxi driver was slain by a Jewish settler. In another, a settler carrying an Uzi machine gun was seen on Israeli television opening fire at a crowd while soldiers moved to get out of the way. The police said five settlers had been arrested in connection with the shooting death of the taxi driver. The police said a special team had been set up to investigate the incident.

**Arafat in Jordan for Talks**  
Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, facing problems with Israel and his own organization, arrived in Jordan on Sunday for talks on saving the schedule for implementing the Israeli-PLO peace accord. Reuters reported from Amman.

Mr. Arafat was given a low-key reception at the airport before leaving directly for talks with King Hussein. A meeting with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher was scheduled for the U.S. Embassy on Monday.



A masked youth hanging Palestinian flags Sunday on the house of a man killed by Israel settlers in the West Bank town of Hebron.

## Washington Split on North Korean Offer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea's new offer to allow greater access to its nuclear sites restricts international inspectors at the two most critical installations, leaving the Clinton administration divided over how to respond, according to administration officials.

The administration has scheduled a cabinet-level "principals" meeting for Monday to fashion a response, officials said. After a day of careful examination of the North Korean offer, American specialists disclosed details of the plan over the weekend, saying it contained serious deficiencies.

In particular, they said, the North Koreans have not agreed that international monitors could inspect their two most sensitive nuclear installations at Yongbyon: their nuclear reactor and their nuclear reprocessing plant, which can be used to separate plutonium for a nuclear bomb.

[Vice President Al Gore said in a broadcast interview Sunday that it was difficult to predict the actions of the isolated regime, but that it was "most unlikely" the dispute would lead to war, The Associated Press reported.

"I think that it's very likely that the world will find a way to deal with this problem," he said. "But North Korea should not misunder-

stand or underestimate the resolve of the world community."

In another sign that the issue is far from solved, South Korea criticized the North Korean plan as inadequate. "The North Korean reply looks insufficient but is something we need to examine," said Han Sung Joo, Seoul's foreign minister.

As officials debated the proposal, President Bill Clinton stuck to broad themes about his effort to persuade Pyongyang to abandon its nuclear program.

"We tried to be very firm but also hold out the hand of possible cooperation," Mr. Clinton said in interviews with radio stations in Denver and Albuquerque. "They need to reconcile with the

South, and I want to help them."

But his administration now faces a critical decision: whether to reject the proposal as inadequate, make a counterproposal or accept much of it as the best Washington can do in a crisis that has raised fears of a renewed Korean conflict.

The North Korean offer was presented Friday in a meeting in New York with Thomas C. Hubbard, a deputy assistant secretary of state. Administration spokesmen declined to discuss the plan. But officials say it would work as follows:

- Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency would be given unlimited access to five of seven officially disclosed nuclear installations. These are relatively minor sites.
- The international monitors

would not be allowed to conduct inspections at North Korea's nuclear reactor or its nuclear reprocessing plant, but the agency would be allowed to replace the film and batteries in cameras there. The agency in the past has rejected that as insufficient.

North Korea said it was willing to negotiate over greater access to the reactor and reprocessing sites, but did not offer anything specific.

In their offer, the North Koreans not only set limits on what access international inspectors might have, but also specified a series of steps to be taken by the United States, South Korea, North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

—MICHAEL R. GORDON

## AIM: U.S. Considers Plan to Target Seas, Not Russians

Continued from Page 1

erms and policy makers are prepared to accept at this time.

Last spring, General Butler presented the long list of options to Ashton Carter, the assistant defense secretary for nuclear security and counter-proliferation, and recommended that at least three were prudent steps that could be reversed quickly if the Russians did not reciprocate.

Of these the detargeting of the American missiles was one of the most appealing, military officials said.

"We were in a position last February to say, 'If you want this implemented, we can do it,'" an official said of the detargeting proposal. "We did all the planning."

Still, top Clinton officials say

they are willing to carry out "detargeting" only on certain conditions.

First, the Russians must agree to refrain their missiles and provide an explanation to Washington on how this would be done.

Second, the detargeting must be part of a broader set of measures to reduce nuclear tensions that both countries accept. This reflects the recognition that the detargeting proposal is largely symbolic.

## GERMANY: A Setback for Kohl

Continued from Page 1

Brandenburg. That role will fall to the Democratic Socialists, successors to the Communists. They were the biggest winners of the election, capturing 22 percent of the vote.

Voters in Brandenburg cast ballots for municipal and regional officials in the first local election in Eastern Germany since national unification three years ago.

In perhaps the most surprising single result, a Democratic Socialist candidate who had been an informer for the East German secret police, the Stasi, appeared headed for election as mayor of Brandenburg's capital city, Potsdam. The candidate, Rolf Kutzmutz, won 45 percent of the vote and will compete in a Dec. 19 runoff against the incumbent, a Social Democrat who took 30 percent.

Mr. Kutzmutz was thought to be running a strong campaign until the news, made public only days before the election and heavily covered in the press, that he had worked with the Stasi. But frustrations in Potsdam were evidently

intense enough to lead many voters to overlook that fact.

Leaders of other parties expressed alarm at the Democratic Socialists' good showing. Konrad Weiss, a member of parliament who was a dissident in East Germany, called it "a catastrophe for Brandenburg."

The Christian Democratic party manager, Peter Hainz, said in Bonn, "It is horrible to see the showing of the Democratic Socialists, who are the ones who created the economic catastrophe in the Eastern states."

Leaders of the Democratic Socialists said their good showing was a result of their advocacy of low-cost housing and other projects in local neighborhoods.

In another sign of political discontent, only about 60 percent of eligible voters turned out, down from 74.6 percent in 1990. In 351 of the 1,708 communities, no one stepped forward to run for mayor and in 24 of them there were no candidates for any other offices either.

## ITALY: Leftist Candidates Score

Continued from Page 1

and its allies winning in Rome, Naples, Venice, Genoa and Trieste.

Political analysts said the outcome of the vote was not so much a swing to the left among Italian voters, but a further sign of the political turmoil seizing the country because of the corruption scandal and its decimation of the traditional ruling class.

The mayoral vote, widely seen as a political weathervane for the nation before a national ballot expected next spring, pitted the leftist alliances against neofascists in

Rome and Naples, and against the insurgent Northern League in Venice and Genoa.

Possibly the best-known loser was Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the fascist dictator, Benito Mussolini, who polled around 46 percent of the ballots in Naples compared to around 54 percent for a leftist-backed candidate, Antonio Bassolino, according to the exit poll.

A neofascist candidate, Gianfranco Fini, leader of the Italian Social Movement founded by Mussolini sympathizers after World War II, lost by roughly the same proportion in Rome to Francesco Rutelli.

Further north, candidates from the Northern League, which seeks to turn Italy into a federation, also lost to candidates supported by the former Communists, suggesting that its appeal, at least in the eyes of its adversaries, is confined to the economically powerful north.

The outcome, however, was shaded by the complexities of Italy's newly introduced voting system which permits Italians to elect their mayors directly rather than vote simply for party lists as they used to.

Thus, said the commentator Sergio Romano, the leftist alliances had secured victories even though the neofascists and the Northern League, both running alone, had emerged as the biggest individual parties in the contested cities.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

A GATT Settlement Would Be Good for All the World

By J. Malcolm Dowling Jr. and Pradumna Rana

MANILA — Continued scuffling between the European Community, the United States and others trying to hammer out an accord to liberalize global trade before a mid-December deadline is part of an attempt to balance the interests of potential winners and losers. Yet overall the preponderance of evidence is that trade liberalization stimulates economic growth and that a satisfactory resolution of the Uruguay Round negotiations would be an overwhelming net plus for the world.

Trade has been an important contributor. Economic performance has been particularly miserable in the last three years as North America and Britain slid into recession followed by Japan and continental Europe. It is estimated that per capita income in industrial countries fell by about 3 percent from 1990 to 1993. Further, unemployment has reached alarmingly high levels in many of these countries.

Developing countries generally followed a practice of inward-looking import substitution from the end of World War II until the late 1960s and early 1970s. That approach was reinforced by academic economists and policymakers who supported development of local industries behind tariff walls. They argued that infant industries must be protected. During this time, developing states on the whole had a miserable record of economic growth.

after the adjustment costs have been assimilated, this should lead to a sharp rise in exports and economic growth.

Mr. Dowling is assistant chief economist and Mr. Rana senior economist at the Asian Development Bank in Manila. They contributed this personal comment to the Herald Tribune.

Go for This Trade Deal

Top negotiators say they have made important progress toward agreement on new international trade rules. Yet the critical 116 trade partners remain divided on critical details.

of imposing identical tariffs and conditions on imports from every trading partner — an important protection for weak countries — would be extended beyond manufacturing.

What is good for a country is not good for each industry. In France, a tiny number of farmers are fighting cutbacks in farm subsidies.

These aggravating disputes can probably be solved. But a fracas created by the United States over anti-dumping laws is more difficult. Countries are currently permitted to retaliate against imports that are sold at prices below their cost of manufacture, a practice known as dumping.

Breathing Room for India

India's ruling Congress Party in particular and friends of religious tolerance generally have won some time in important state elections. That is because the Hindu revivalist party, the Bharatiya Janata Party, suffered major setbacks in elections involving almost a third of the country's population.

Hindus believe was constructed on the site where the Hindu god Ram was born. The destruction followed a long BJP campaign to get the mosque removed.

The Congress Party and Mr. Rao still have a good deal to worry about. In the largest state, Uttar Pradesh, the anti-BJP vote went not to Congress but to an alliance of lower-caste parties that apparently benefited from significant new support from Muslims.

Europe Is Undermining the Geneva Convention on Refugees

By Gorana Flaker

LJUBLJANA, Slovenia — Europe is facing the largest population displacement since 1945. Perhaps 3 million people from former Yugoslavia have fled their homes.

The scale of the crisis has left Western Europe bewildered at the potential financial, social and political costs.

Europe is reducing the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees. Measures aimed at stopping them from crossing borders and by efforts to prevent refugees from achieving significant political, economic or legal power.

protection elsewhere, or risk being returned. A key method of reducing rights has been not to grant full refugee status.

Refugees must be presented with clear guidelines defining their status and rights. It is the only way to combat the political manipulation and misuse of refugees across Europe and to head off many long-term political and social conflicts.

States to reaffirm rather than undermine the 1951 Geneva convention. This means a guarantee that refugees and asylum seekers will not be prevented from reaching a safe country, nor be returned to a country that might persecute them.

The writer is director of the Association for Preventive and Voluntary Work, a refugee support network. This comment was adapted by The New York Times from WarReport, a bulletin of the London-based Institute for War and Peace Reporting.

Pearl Harbor: The Struggle, Failure and Death of a Tokyo Dove

By Shigehiko Togo

WASHINGTON — Even after 50 years, the Japanese still debate the question of responsibility for the Pacific war. When Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa (now Vietnam), the angry United States immediately froze Japanese assets and embargoed exports of petroleum to Japan.

however, thought that war was inevitable, even while Mr. Togo drafted two plans. Under the first, the troops in China would be withdrawn within 25 years. His initial proposition was to go to five years, with the military countering with 99 years.

States had already lost patience with Japan's aggression on the Asian continent. In addition, President Roosevelt was eager to join the war in Europe, to help Britain and put an end to Nazism.

He sent in advance to the Japanese Embassy in Washington to alert them of the message that would be delivered at any moment to the U.S. government. But because of executive and clerical hitches in the embassy, its delivery was carried out only after the attack on Pearl Harbor took place.

Russia's Army in Trouble

Who could have imagined just five years ago that the vaunted Red Army would withdraw from Eastern Europe and the Baltic republics, begin dismantling its nuclear and chemical arsenals, shrinking to 1.5 million troops and find itself unable to meet its payroll?

joint peacekeeping exercises that could keep Russian soldiers engaged professionally, with less time to meddle in politics. Complicating matters, the Defense Ministry recently asserted its right to intervene in the "near abroad" — ex-Soviet republics where millions of ethnic Russians still reside.

Douglas MacArthur and Clark Field

EVIDENCE has emerged that General Douglas MacArthur was in revolt against his government's policies on the eve of World War II.

He ought to have felt at home in Berlin, because he had married a German after World War I. But because he hated and distrusted the Nazis, he was virtually persona non grata.

Why was half of the U.S. long-range bomber fleet in the Philippines destroyed on the ground by Japanese planes 10 hours after the first alert from Pearl Harbor? Who was responsible for this colossal blunder, which sealed the issue of air domination during the five-month campaign for the Philippines?

After the shock and despair that overpowered him, I see Togo, his daughter and my mother, remembers clearly how his positive, energetic attitude became depressed and grieving after receiving the Hull note.

He wrote later that he could never forget the shock and despair that overpowered him. I see Togo, his daughter and my mother, remembers clearly how his positive, energetic attitude became depressed and grieving after receiving the Hull note.

Other Comment

World Prosperity Is at Stake

The evident trend toward regional trading blocs is fraught with dangers, especially if the success of such blocs leads to the temptation to exploit them for protectionist purposes.

A Future for America's Nuclear Labs

By Hans A. Bethe

I THACA, N.Y. — For half a century, the United States has led the world in creating new scientific knowledge, inventing new technology and educating scientists and engineers.

The National Science Foundation has been under increasing congressional pressure to channel a large part of its relatively modest resources into applied research, even though the corporate leaders on last year's Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation opposed such a move.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Admiral Explains

NEW YORK — Rear-Admiral Stanton, who was removed from his command in Brazilian waters and recalled because he saluted Admiral Meffe, the insurgent chief, had a long interview with the Secretary of the Navy to-day [Dec. 5] in which he explained his course.

1943: Subs Destroyed

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] Six German submarines were destroyed in an Atlantic air raid by United States Navy aircraft and Royal Air Force Coastal Command planes smashing a renewed outbreak of U-boat warfare.

1918: President Cheered

NEW YORK — Despite the late hour of the President's departure from Washington [for Europe], cheering crowds packed the station bidding him goodspeed. Through like-

wise witnessed the arrival of the Presidential train at Hoboken this morning [Dec. 4]. When the liner left, the pier was decorated and the harbor craft serenaded with their whistles.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices and subscription rates.

1943: Subs Destroyed (continued from previous page)

1918: President Cheered (continued from previous page)



# Power Generation

## Asia Feels Hunger for Electricity

By Michael Richardson

**K**UALA LUMPUR — Several Southeast Asian countries, concerned that their economic growth will be constrained by power shortages, have opened the door to private investment in electricity generation for the first time.

Malaysia is leading the way, followed by the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. With governments in the region unable or unwilling to assume the full obligation of funding future power supplies, officials say that private investors, both foreign and local, will play an increasingly large role in building and operating utilities over the next 20 years.

Partial privatization of state-owned utilities, which have long dominated electricity generation in the region, is also likely to be intensified as governments seek to reduce their funding obligations and increase efficiency in the power sector.

The World Bank estimates that in this decade alone, developing Asian countries will require about \$455 billion to expand power supplies to keep up with surging demand for electricity.

In a survey of regional power requirements, the securities house HG Asia Ltd. estimated that generating capacity would have to reach 107,460 megawatts by 1998, up from 73,212 MW in 1993. The survey covered South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia and India.

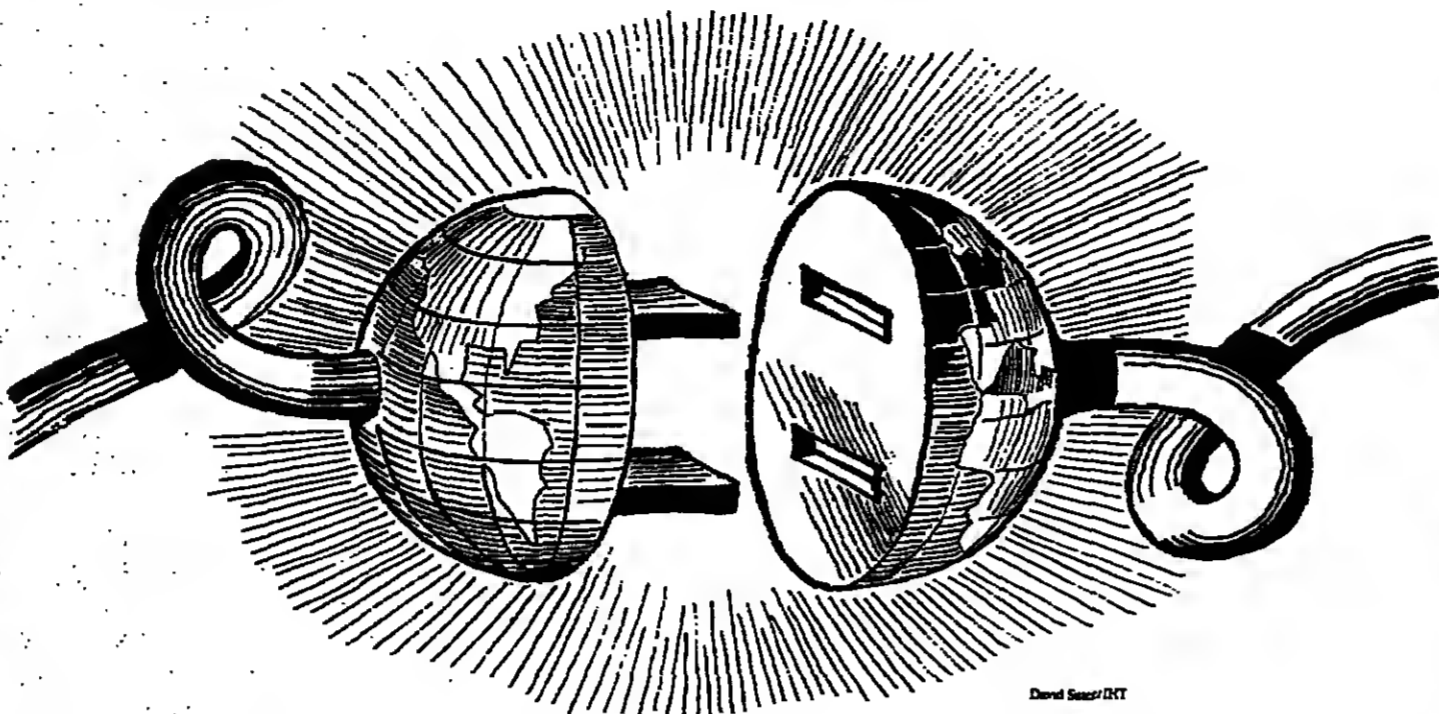
Average reserve capacity, the margin by which installed capacity exceeds minimum demand for electricity, declined across the region from 67.4 percent in 1985 to 21.3 percent in 1991.

The addition of new generating plants in 1992 has slightly raised this margin. Nonetheless, the low level of reserve capacity borders on the danger zone where equipment failure or sudden surges in demand for power could result in shortages.

Asian nations, including China, will spend nearly \$6 billion a year over the next five years on turbines powered by fossil fuels to drive their booming economies, according to industry officials.

"This is the most important region in

Continued on page 10



David Scazz/IST

## 'Hydro' Hindered by Environmentalist Dam

By Philip Crawford

**P**ARIS — Viewed as a clean, renewable source of energy by its proponents and as a wanton destroyer of river-based ecosystems by its detractors, hydroelectric power seems sure to be mired in controversy for decades to come.

Environmentalist opposition has made the construction of new dams virtually impossible in many parts of the world, making improvements in the efficiency of existing facilities a primary means of expanding hydroelectric output. Plant operators have been compelled also to sink considerable funds into making old dams more environmentally friendly.

But "hydro," as it is referred to in the utility industry, still appears certain to maintain its niche in the overall scheme of global power generation. Capacity is increasing in Asia, and even severe critics of hydro pause when asked if they would prefer the ever-increasing international demand for power to be met by burning more coal or building more nuclear reactors.

Meanwhile, the process of negotia-

tion between pro-hydro utilities and governments and increasingly formidable environmental lobbies around the world will continue in an effort to resolve the multifarious issues surrounding hydroelectric plants.

"One positive situation is that regulatory authorities are encouraging a give and take process between the owners of dams and people who live around them, as the facilities come up for relicensing," said Jim Evans, a hydroelectric power specialist at Edison Electric Institute, the trade association for U.S. electric companies. "They're trying to help people on both sides reach a consensus."

The basic premise of hydroelectric power involves harnessing the force exerted by running water to revolve the blades of a turbine, which in turn generates electricity. Since the fossil fuel is water, and since the force exerted by water increases with the speed at which it flows, regions that are naturally rich in lakes and mountains tend to use more hydro than flatter, drier areas.

Hydro is in extensive use in parts of Canada and the northwestern United States, as well as in mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. In Quebec, for example, roughly 95 percent of all power is generated with hydro. Idaho

uses 100 percent hydroelectric power, Washington 80 percent, and Oregon 76 percent. But low or nil percentages in other states lower the overall U.S. level to only 9 percent.

In Europe, roughly 14 percent of France's power is hydro, 19 percent of Spain's, and 21 percent of Italy's, while coal-rich Britain uses a minuscule 2 percent. About 17 percent of the former Soviet Union's electricity is generated hydroelectrically, as is 11 percent of Japan's.

**E**NVIRONMENTALISTS argue that hydroelectric power facilities devastate natural ecosystems, first by putting up the dam, then by using it to generate power. "Rivers and streams are the arteries and veins which give life to an ecosystem's heart," said Randy Showstack of American Rivers, a Washington-based conservation organization. "Putting up a dam is like blocking one of those arteries, and major problems result."

Mr. Showstack said that hydro installations can cause havoc for sea life by altering the temperature, silt content, and oxygen levels of the water. The most dramatic harm occurs, he said, when hydro facilities are not

equipped with screens that keep downstream-swimming fish from coming into contact with the turbine's blades.

"You've got chowder alleys where salmon are being churned into sushi in seconds," he said. "In the 1800s, there were an estimated 16 million wild Pacific salmon in the Columbia and Snake River system, and now there are maybe 100,000 left. Roughly a third of all species of fish are imperiled in the U.S., and dams are one of the main offenders."

The Columbia and Snake River system, which flows through Washington, Oregon and Idaho, contains numerous large dams. The hydro plant at the Grand Coulee dam, on the Columbia River in Washington, has the third largest generating capacity of all hydro plants globally, according to the U.S. Committee on Large Dams.

The utility industry, for its part, does not deny the ill effects that hydro installations can have on ecosystems, but insists it is doing its best to mitigate them wherever possible through the construction of devices like fish screens and fish ladders. The ladders coax upstream swimmers

Continued on page 10

## Fossil Fuels' Future Still Burning Bright

### OECD Sees High Rate of Growth

By Barry James

**P**ARIS — Fossil fuels will be the mainstay of world power generation well into the next century, despite concerns about the environment and global warming.

Forecasting power generation capacity in the industrialized world over the 15-year period ending in 2010, the International Energy Agency in Paris said in its latest Energy Outlook that fossil fuel usage will go on developing faster than either nuclear or hydroelectric power.

Total power generation capacity in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will increase at an annual average rate of 1.8 percent, from 1,585 to 2,246 gigawatts over the period, it said.

But fossil fuel usage will increase by 2.1 percent compared with 1.2 percent for the other sources. The agency says fossil fuels, in particular coal and gas, will account for 65.5 percent of total energy usage in the OECD countries in 2010, compared to 61.2 percent in 1990. Carbon emissions in the OECD area will rise over the same period from 2.83 billion tons to 3.62 billion tons, the agency estimated.

It said that hydroelectric power generation is limited in the industrialized countries by a lack of suitable dam sites and competition for land and water use. Nuclear power generation is overshadowed by concerns about its long-term safety and cost.

The use of fossil fuels is likely to be even more marked in the countries outside the OECD area, the agency said. It explained that these countries lack the money to invest in hydroelectric or nuclear plants and that many of them, China in particular, have access to supplies of coal.

"The growth in electricity demand will mainly be met by coal, which increases its share in the output mix from 38.3 percent in 1990 to 43.9 percent by 2010," the agency's report said. It added that the growth in electricity demand in the developing countries "is inexorably linked to an increase in coal inputs to power generation and all that this entails for carbon emissions."

While capacity based on fossil fuels, particularly natural gas, is projected to

take up most of the growth in the industrialized countries, the rate of growth of nuclear power generation is expected to slow down and actually decline after the year 2000 as retirement of old plants exceeds commissioning of new plants, according to Robert G. Skinner, the director of long-term cooperation and policy analysis at the IEA.

Nuclear energy accounted for a third of the growth in world energy capacity from 1971 to 1990, largely because of the oil crises in the 1970s. It is expected to account for only 10 percent of the growth in capacity from 1990 to 2010.

**T**HE widespread privatization of electric utilities around the world means that they are now seeking methods of power generation that are cheap, profitable and acceptable to public opinion, whatever the environmental impact. Privatization is creating a global market for services and equipment. And investor-owned utilities are increasingly shying away from capital-intensive projects, such as nuclear generating plants, that require long lead times for development and construction.

Unless new plants are ordered now, which shows no sign of happening, nuclear energy seems certain to go into steep decline.

"The legacy of Chernobyl is real," said Mr. Skinner. "The question of what conditions can make nuclear viable would become almost academic should there be another Chernobyl in Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union."

This leaves Britain, for one, in a quandary over whether to commission its £2.8 billion (\$4.2 billion) Thermal-Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP) at Sellafield in the northwest of the country.

It is scheduled to make a decision before the end of this year whether to switch on the plant, which is designed to extract reusable uranium from spent fuel from light water reactors. The circumstances have dramatically altered since Britain decided in 1978 to build the plant.

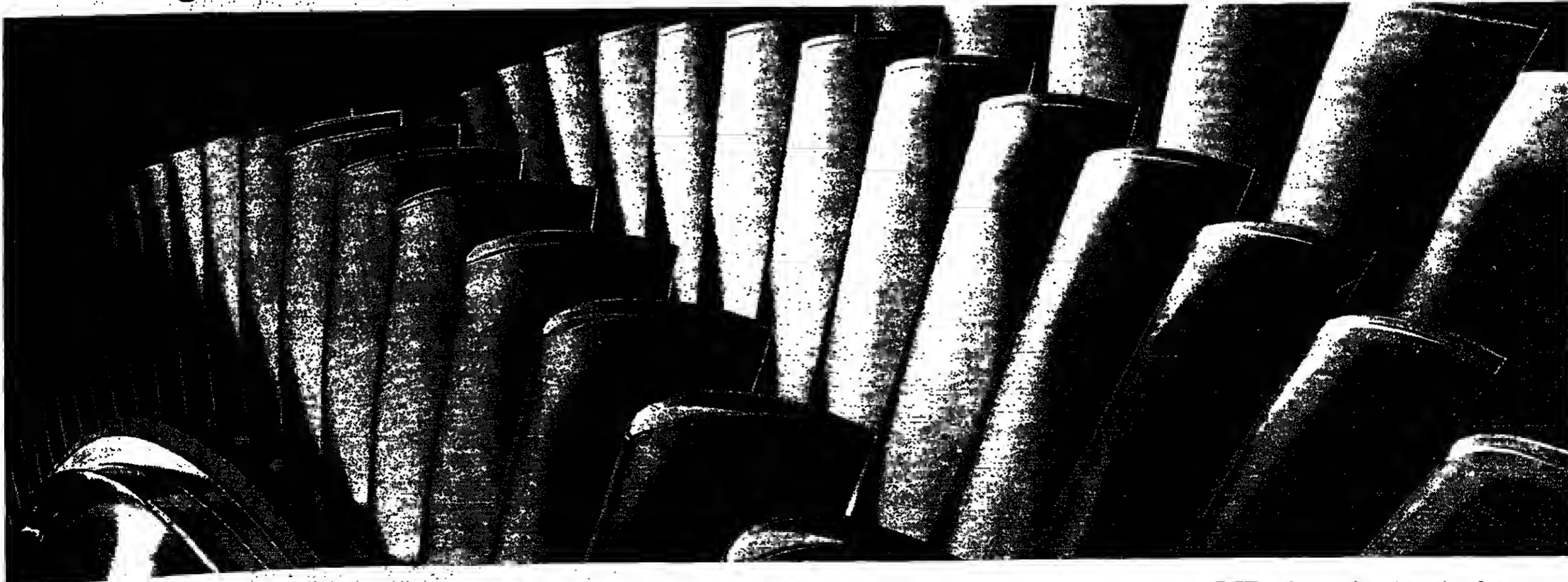
Firstly, with the collapse of communism and the decommissioning of many nuclear weapons, the world is awash in uranium, which has plunged to one-sixteenth of its

Continued on page 11

## SIEMENS

### Increasing efficiency by more than 20%

Blading of a gas turbine



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Power Generation / A Special Report

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Clinton

By Russell NEW YORK — Clinton is seen...

We are special hardened to rid...

A person who ridicule on be...

I speak from I was once a...

York Times' responsible; politics as...

Gold right is belis le omnia missa

Natural Gas Expands On New Technology A Fuel That Everyone Can Support?

By Douglas Sutton

HAMBURG — German politicians, industry and the general public are...

The debate is often acrimonious because of the various interests at play...

The good news for both environmentalists and the fossil-fuel advocates is that since Chernobyl...

A strong case is being made both in Germany and Western Europe as a whole for natural gas...

According to a report by the EC Commission in 1992, electrical power production in the European Community is undergoing a change...

10 percent; gas, 7 percent; hydroelectricity, 8 percent...

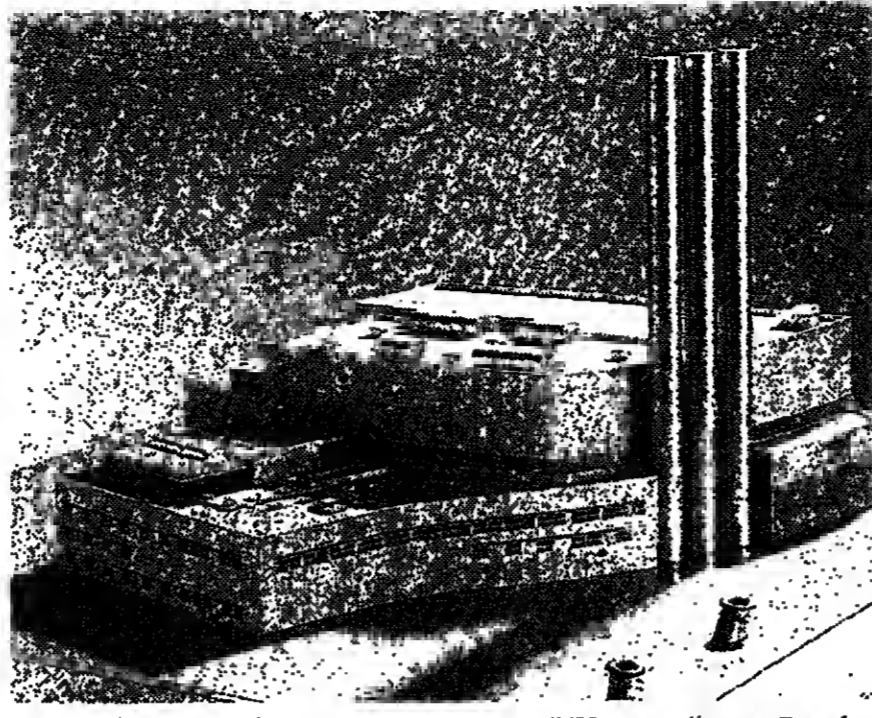
By the year 2000, the commission's report projected, nuclear power's share will drop four percentage points...

In Germany, the two companies that dominate the action in gas-powered turbine generators...

Siemens/KWU, the magic formula is called gas and damp (GUD), or gas and steam...

ABB, with its combined-cycle equipment, takes the same gas-and-steam approach but with a slightly different method...

improve the power-production efficiency of the gas turbines.



Model of the gas and steam plant Siemens/KWU is installing in Dresden.

Both companies report steady progress in improving the efficiency rating — meaning power generated per input of fuel — of their plants.

Siemens/KWU's state-of-the-art facility is the 62-megawatt V.64.3 gas turbine, which the company says has reached a peak efficiency rating of more than 52 percent.

ABB Kraftwerke similarly is reporting efficiency levels of over 52 percent with its 150-megawatt KABC-2 gas turbine power plant.

What such developments can mean for a cleaner atmosphere in practice will be seen in Dresden, where Siemens/KWU is installing a GUD heating and power plant to replace an old brown coal plant.

610 tons of sulfuric dioxide, nitric oxide and ash particles annually, a tiny fraction of the 21,000 tons now spewing from the coal-powered plant.

Besides the electrical utility companies, the advances being made with gas turbines are drawing the attention of other energy-intensive industries.

The complex now needs 16 million tons of steam and 6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is a business editor at the German Press Agency DPA in Hamburg.

Asian Electricity Hunger Needs Foreign Investment

Continued from page 9

the world right now for us," said Werner Schroder, executive director of Siemens AG of Germany...

Banks and other financial service companies are searching for innovative ways of mobilizing the huge amounts of capital needed...

"There will be additional privatizations of existing power authorities, capital-raising measures by independent power producers and growing investment by ancillary industries...

In a recent example of this trend, Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong said it planned to issue 1.275 billion shares at 10 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.50) each in a new company...

The Philippines has served as an example to other Southeast Asian countries of the economic damage that can be done by failing to meet demand for electricity.

Raul Concepcion, a leading Philippine industrialist, recently estimated that crippling power blackouts in Manila and other parts of the main island of Luzon for much of 1993 would cost 40 billion pesos (\$1.3 billion) in lost output, exports and productivity.

A serious power failure in peninsular Malaysia early this year appears to have strengthened the determination of the Malaysian government to open the sector to private participation.

According to official forecasts, demand for electricity from industry and households in the 11 states of peninsular Malaysia will rise from a current level of just over 5,000 MW to 15,000 MW in the year 2000, and 35,000 MW in 2020.

Mr. Vellu said that by mid-1996, the five would be producing a total of nearly 4,000 MW of electricity, enough to allow Malaysia to increase its reserve margin to 35 percent.

PHILIP CRAWFORD writes on finance and economics from Paris.

ation to private sector participation in development of transmission and distribution systems.

The leading independent power producer in Malaysia, YTL Power Services Sdn Bhd, a joint venture between Siemens (51 percent) and YTL Corp. Bhd (49 percent), a large Malaysian construction and property company...

The company is building two power plants in Malaysia with a combined capacity of 1,212 MW. They are to start operating in late 1994 or early 1995.

YTL Power also announced that it had secured an agreement to sell power to the partly privatized national utility, Tenaga Nasional Bhd, for a price that is about a third higher than the utility's current cost of production.

Mr. Vellu said that his ministry was drawing up a standard power purchase agreement acceptable to the utility and other independent producers.

There will be additional privatizations of existing power authorities...

Indonesian officials hope the Palton venture will be the first of a series of private power projects. They said the government would be able to provide only about 30 percent of the \$24 billion required to expand power generation by 14,000 MW between 1994 and 1999.

The state-owned Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand has also said it will have to seek equity funds from investors to finance its expansion plans.

Under the plan, the Electricity Generating Company Ltd., a unit of the authority, will buy at book cost from the authority a new power plant at Rayong on the Gulf of Thailand for 20 billion baht (\$787 million).

The authority plans to list the company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, reducing its stake to around 49 percent.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is editor for Asia of the International Herald Tribune.

'Hydro' Development Hits an Environmentalist Dam

Continued from page 9

to navigate through or around a dam. Many within the industry add that not everybody who lives near a large dam is put off by its presence.

"Whole communities have evolved around dams, and these areas have become appreciated as recreation and vacation centers," said Mr. Evans. "Particularly among people who enjoy sailing, power-boating, and fishing in a lake setting."

Environmental opposition to hydroelectric facilities in Europe has been equally strong. In

Switzerland, where 60 percent of the country's electricity is produced hydroelectrically, outcry over the plants' impact on the ecosystems and natural beauty of the Alps has been rampant.

A battle over the Gabiskovo hydroelectric project, which would dam the Danube, is still being waged between Hungary and Slovakia.

And the \$11 billion, long-in-progress Sardar Sarovar project in west-central India, aimed at rerouting the waters and tributaries of the 1,300-kilometer (800-mile) Narmada River, has caused a furor. The Indian government has said that the project will provide much-needed power and water to remote areas, while critics have called the plan a cultural and environ-

mental catastrophe. The target date for completion is 2000.

Those who think that hydroelectric power is a good thing, however, point to recent technological improvements that have enabled generating capacity to be increased without enlarging the plant. Swiss engineering firm Sulzer Escher Wyss has been a force in this area, recently receiving orders worth over 30 million Swiss francs (\$20.1 million) to upgrade 34 hydroelectric facilities in Canada over the next 18 years.

"Hydroelectric power uses natural resources and is an efficient, nonpolluting way to generate electricity," said Hans-Caspar Ryser, a Sulzer spokesman. "Also, environmental re-

strictions in Switzerland are very strict and everyone must comply with them. Hydro has a big place in 21st-century Europe."

Thomas Kuhn, president of Edison Electric Institute, concurred that hydro was a good alternative fuel and said that the U.S. electric utilities viewed hydroelectric power positively. But given the environmental opposition, he said, an increase in U.S. generating capacity is doubtful.

"I don't think we'll see it expand percentage-wise," he said. "It'll be a struggle to keep it where it is."

PHILIP CRAWFORD writes on finance and economics from Paris.

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Underwriters Ending Year With Heavy Inventories

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although the new-issue activity in the international capital market shows no sign of slackening, bankers report that investors have mostly retreated from the market to prepare their year-end accounts and, as a result, underwriters are accumulating large inventories of unsold paper.

This is not generating tremendous concern. The market is expected to be awash with cash looking for investment in the new year.

Data provided by the Bank for International Settlements show that scheduled redemptions of international bonds in the first quarter are expected to total \$57 billion. Normally, most of this is reinvested in new issues.

There will be an enormous amount of Swiss francs looking for investment with the equivalent of \$10.4 billion worth of redemptions paid out. That is almost equal to the \$14.2 billion worth of dollar bonds to be repaid, whereas dollar redemptions usually run more than four times the size of Swiss franc repayments.

Another exceptional feature of the first-quarter repayment flows is the equivalent of \$6.4 billion worth of bonds denominated in European Currency Units coming due, 50 percent more than seen in the previous quarter and than what is scheduled in the second quarter.

Repayments in yen and Deutsche marks will also be running higher than usual, at the equivalent of just under \$8 billion in each sector. A relatively high amount of paper denominated in sterling, the equivalent of \$4.1 billion, also comes due during the quarter.

The market's major event this week is to occur Wednesday, when the German government is scheduled to reopen a 30-year issue launched in 1986. The new sale of 22-year bonds, which some analysts expect to total as much as 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.1 billion), is the government's way of testing the depth of demand for long-term paper. A number of German states as well as the Austrian government have recently sold such long-dated paper almost exclusively to nonresident institutional investors.

This will be the government's first foray beyond a maturity of 10 years since 1986, and if the response is favorable it could signal the reopening of this long-neglected sector. However, conditions could be muddied by the report due Tuesday on third-quarter activity, which officials have already indicated will show a rise from the previous quarter. This may dampen expectations of further substantial cuts in German interest rates since some analysts believe the two consecutive quarters of growth will signal that the German recession has bottomed.

But J. P. Morgan & Co., which predicted Germany would report third-quarter growth of 0.4 percent, cautioned that increases in second- and third-quarter growth were likely to prove temporary.

See BONDS, Page 15

### Europe's Rate Grid Back on The Mend

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unlike Humpty Dumpty, who could never be put together again, Europe's fixed exchange rate system is on the mend. It is not like the old one that broke apart when sterling and the lire dropped out in the autumn of 1992. Those currencies remain at devalued levels.

But the abbreviated version that appears to be emerging at least re-establishes among the major currencies the narrow trading limits that prevailed before the crack-up of last August, when the bands were widened from 4.5 to 30 percent. At that time, only Germany and the Netherlands agreed to hold their currencies to the narrow trading ranges.

Whether a return to the old order is sustainable is an open question. But last week, the Belgian franc slipped back inside its old trading range for the first time in nearly four months. It ended the week at 21.05 to the Deutsche mark, well within the old limit of 21.09, after having traded as far as 22.04.

The French franc ended the week a mere 0.15 percent outside the old limit of 3.4305 per mark, and analysts were predicting that it too would slip inside the old band, possibly this week. The franc

See RATES, Page 15

### Tokyo Gets Testy on Trade

#### Clinton's 'Two-Way Dialogue' Backfires

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — When Wendy Silberman, a U.S. negotiator, arrived here this fall for the latest round of U.S.-Japanese trade talks, she came armed with a telling example of closed markets. Despite "Import Now" posters in every public building, Japan's government buys only 1.6 percent of its telecommunications equipment from foreign companies.

But when she fired the statistic across the conference table, the Japanese shot right back. The U.S. government, they said, imports even less—a mere 0.3 percent of its telecommunications gear. The real issue for negotiation, they went on, should be opening a closed U.S. market.

That exchange soured the atmosphere so completely, participants on both sides said, that no progress has since been made on telecommunications issues. But it crystallized the aggressive new Japanese approach to trade talks that has left U.S. negotiators frazzled and frustrated.

The man largely responsible for Japan's new stance is President Bill Clinton. When he visited Japan in July, he evidently was so determined to bring home a deal, any deal, that

he signed a trade agreement that many Tokyo officials view as a victory for their side.

The new U.S.-Japan framework agreement included none of the specific import targets the U.S. side had been seeking. In place of numerical benchmarks, the deal called for periodic reviews of "objective criteria, either qualitative or quantitative," to measure the progress of foreign companies in penetrating Japanese markets. The pact also committed the countries to "the principle of two-way dialogue."

"The U.S. negotiators are not happy about making these talks reciprocal," said Masakazu Toyota, a Japanese trade official. "They don't want to treat it that way. But it was your president who signed an agreement that calls for reciprocal talks."

"This business about opening American markets is completely beside the point," a U.S. negotiator said. "We have the biggest trade deficit in the world. How can anybody call that a closed market?"

To Americans, the rationale for focusing on Japanese markets comes down to one big number: the United States ran a \$49 billion trade deficit with Japan last year. But with a round of framework talks to open Monday in Tokyo, Ms. Silberman and her colleagues can expect a flood of figures, charts and studies about alleged U.S. trade barriers.

### Italian Bank Offered at 9% Discount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN

The state-owned commercial bank Credito Italiano SpA, Italy's seventh-largest bank, announced Saturday it would offer shares to investors at a price of 2,075 lire (\$1.20) per share.

The price represents a discount of 9.2 percent from the bank's Friday closing of 2,286 lire. At that price, the market valued the \$40 million shares the government is selling at 1.92 trillion lire (\$1.1 billion), while the value of the shares sold to the general public will be 1.74 trillion lire.

The privatization of the bank, which was announced last month and begins Monday, is considered an important milestone in the government's campaign to sell assets.

The shares will be on sale from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10 to individuals and institutional shareholders. Credito Italiano is 67 percent owned by Istituto per Ricostruzione Industriale, the giant state holding company. IRI plans to sell all but a 3 percent stake in the bank, 33 percent of which already is publicly traded. The proposed sale of companies held by IRI is expected to bring in approximately 20 trillion lire to the government.

Romano Prodi, president of IRI, said that the discount on Credito Italiano shares from its market price was "slightly less" than the 14 percent discount offered in the recent privatization of Banque Nationale de Paris by the French government and the discount of 10.7 percent for Spain's Argentaia Corporación Bancaria de España SA.

Mr. Prodi said the pricing of the shares would prevent "speculative buying."

Bankers said that foreign interest was strong. "Pre-subscription in the 270 million shares reserved for foreign investors was more than five in six times greater than the shares on offer," said Claudio Costamagna, head of corporate finance for Goldman Sachs & Co. in London.

No single investor will be allowed to own more than 3 percent.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Beijing Moves To Ease Foreign Fears on Taxes

Reuters

BEIJING — China on Sunday offered vague assurances that a move to unify tax rates and other reforms would not erode the preferential tax status afforded foreign enterprises.

Zhang Zhongcheng, chief economist with the State Tax Administration, said the typical tax levy on foreign enterprises would rise to 33 percent from 24 percent but that "some of the money" would be returned in the form of rebates.

But Mr. Zhang, quoted in the official China Daily, did not explain how the rebates would work and said they would be given only to foreign enterprises that paid the full tax levied.

"In this way we'll ensure the enterprises' tax burden will not worsen after the reform," he said.

Tax holidays and other preferential treatment have been used as incentives to woo overseas investors. But under China's biggest tax reform since 1949, which Mr. Zhang unveiled last week, separate tax systems for foreigners and Chinese are to be unified.

A unified rate of 33 percent will apply to all — bringing tax relief to domestic enterprises now taxed at 55 percent but sparking concern and resentment at foreign and joint ventures, whose standard rate is 24 percent.

As for tax on foreigners' personal earnings in China, Mr. Zhang said these too would be unified and probably increased, but that the blow for foreign taxpayers would be cushioned by changes in deductions that are still being planned.

The ceiling on deductible income will be set by China's cabinet, the State Council, "in line with the living standards of foreign taxpayers" and changes in the yuan's exchange rate, he said.

Personal income tax will be levied progressively, depending on income, from 5 percent to 45 percent.

The reform plan will introduce a wide-ranging value-added tax, a consumption tax and a turnover tax, as well as taxes on real estate, stocks, inheritance and donations.

The tax changes come amid increasing signs that the government will aggressively work to build the economy and scrap a fiscal retrenchment program adopted in July.

President Jiang Zemin has given full blessing in requesting speedy market reforms, closing the books on the retrenchment program, which was an attempt to cool the fast-expanding economy.

"China is in for a critical historical period," Mr. Jiang said Saturday at the close of a national conference on the economy in Beijing.

He said 1994 would be "a year of great importance in accelerating reform and opening up and maintaining sustainable, fast and healthier development of the national economy."

### China Arrests Executive on Fraud Charges

Agence France Presse

HONG KONG — The chairman of a real estate company heavily involved in one of China's fast-developing regions has been arrested in a fraud case involving company directors and government officials, a news report said Sunday.

Chen Yugang, chairman of Hainan New Energy, a real estate company in Hainan province, a special high-growth economic zone in the south, was arrested last month, the Sunday Morning Post reported.

The report said directors of the concern were alleged to have siphoned off company funds to overseas bank accounts. Officials in the provincial government also were being investigated.

Mr. Chen's arrest was reported last week by the Shenzhen stock exchange, where his company is listed. He was voted off the board on Nov. 23.

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### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending December 3, 1993. Daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

World Index	118
Asia/Pacific	118
Europe	118
North America	118
Latin America	118

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close	
12/3/93	% change
Energy	+1.30
Utilities	-2.05
Finance	+1.12
Services	+0.80

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 50 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

### Kite Maker Hits an Updraft

#### French Firm Soars By Making Own Niche

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PAIMPOL, France — Applying equal measures of high-tech engineering, savvy marketing and a passion for playing with the wind, Daniel Hue has given commercial flight to an object invented a few thousand years ago — the kite.

Taking advantage of the constant sea breezes here on the north Brittany coast to test his colorful crash-resistant delta-wing designs, Mr. Hue has transformed the kite from an inexpensive toy into a precision sports product for adults.

As a result, his company, Paimpol Voiles SA, claims 70 percent of the French kite market and is fast expanding sales of more than 50 models throughout Europe and Asia.

With a move on the U.S. market now under study, sales for the financial year ended Sept. 30 grew 45 percent, to 24 million francs (\$4.1 million), moderating somewhat from growth of 66 percent last year and 125 percent in 1991. Net profit this year advanced 35 percent, to 2.7 million francs.

This year, the company produced 150,000 kites, and Mr. Hue estimated output in 1994 would be well over 200,000. Employment during the company's peak production period, the spring, is expected to rise to 90 next year from 70 this year.

Frederic Poullaud, president of the French Kite Federation, said Paimpol Voiles is largely responsible for the development of sport-kiting in France. He said Mr. Hue's patented invention of a virtually unbreakable kite — which employs a system of elastic bands that serve as shock absorbers — has served to make kite-flying accessible.

"This is someone who was able to take his passion for the wind and turn it into a profitable activity," said Mr. Poullaud.

Paimpol Voiles is an example of how a small company can switch gears when business conditions change. In fact, in 1980, when Mr. Hue quit his job as a hydraulic engineer and invested 100,000 francs in savings to restart his father-in-law's sail-making company, kites were the furthest thing from his mind. It was not until two years later, when it became apparent that the sail market was declining, that Mr. Hue and his wife, Malou, started thinking about diversifying.

"We asked ourselves what we could do with all our know-how without having to reinvest," he recalled. "We knew about the wind, we knew about leisure activities and we knew about fabric and sewing machines." After exploring possible applications such as hot-air balloons and ultralight aircraft, Mr. Hue, a kite enthusiast since childhood, put together some kites made of nylon and bamboo. They were quickly snapped up by local toy stores.

Encouraged, he made up a half-dozen rough prototypes and headed for Paris, where he had rented "the smallest stand possible" at a toy fair. "I came back with 3,000 orders," he remembers. "We saved a year and 150,000 francs that a formal marketing study would have cost us."

Over the next few years, while demand grew for the product at toy stores, Mr. Hue started examining the purchasing behavior of consumers and made a discovery that would give life to a new market segment: "A father would ask for a kite for his kid, but I could tell by his questions that he really wanted it for himself, and that the kid was just a pretext, just like when adults buy electric trains for their children. So I thought, why not make a kite for adults?"

Employing bold color combinations, sophisticated designs requiring increased skill and new packaging, Paimpol Voiles began developing a niche it named "sport-kiting," offering these models to sporting goods chains instead of toy stores. Unlike the toy kites, which sell for 60 to 300 francs, the sport models cost up to 1,500 francs.

As demand took off in 1989, Mr. Hue developed a high-tech mass-production process. For example, a computer and bar-code system monitors the tasks performed at each workable, giving managers a constant check on costs, quality and productivity.

The system, he explained, lets workers perform their tasks independently of others, giving them "enormous flexibility." Employees are paid about 10 percent more than the minimum wage for a 39-hour week, but are free to work when they want, give or take up to 16 hours in the week, as long as their hours even out by year's end.

"This is a nice place to work because we can do what we like, no one bothers you and there's no stress," said Celine Couvreur, 26, a seamstress who has worked for the company for three years.

Mr. Hue is working to develop various export markets, concentrating on Northern Europe and Asia. Exports now account for a quarter of the company's sales.

Articles in this series appear every other Monday.

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### Swissair Weighs KLM-Less Alliance

ZURICH — Following the recent collapse of the Alcanzar alliance project, Swissair is considering a similar union that would drop KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in favor of the two other airlines involved in the original plan, Swissair's president said.

The president, Otto Loeppé, said in an interview published in an employee newsletter that an alliance with Scandinavian Airlines System and Austrian Airlines was one of the "possible options" being assessed.

Negotiations on Alcanzar, which was planned to link Swissair, SAS, Austrian Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, collapsed last month because the four carriers

were unable to reach agreement on an American partner.

Swissair, SAS and Austrian Airlines are already loosely linked in the European Quality Alliance, a cooperation pact established to share costs and improve marketing.

Mr. Loeppé also reiterated that the expansion of existing ties with Delta Airlines and Singapore Airlines was part of the Swiss carrier's future strategy.

He said Swissair had not held negotiations with Lufthansa, despite the German carrier's statement following Alcanzar's collapse that it would welcome talks with Swissair on a German-language alliance that would also involve Austrian Airlines.

China's Air Development

China said it would allow foreigners to run joint-venture airlines for the first time in 1994 in order to speed development of aviation. Reuters reported from Beijing.

Foreigners also will be allowed to invest in commercial airports and run all aspects of operations except air traffic control, said Lin Kun, a trade official.

Similar investments will be allowed in other parts of China's transport infrastructure, which is falling to keep pace with economic growth.

### CONSOLIDATED SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income (for the period April 1, 1993 to September 30, 1993) in Millions of Yen

Net sales	2,203,700
Cost of sales	1,604,639
Income before taxes and minority interests	36,183
Income taxes	30,545
Net income	3,434
Net income per share	1.07 (in Yen)

Balance Sheet (September 30, 1993) in Millions of Yen

Cash and cash equivalents	753,363
Notes and accounts receivable	970,874
Inventories	1,173,100
Other current assets	407,368
Property, plant and equipment	1,332,735
Other assets	880,068
Total assets	5,497,508

Bank loans and current portion of long-term debt	1,037,164
Notes and accounts payable, trade	779,316
Other current liabilities	1,084,645
Long-term liabilities	1,323,620
Minority interests	133,316
Shareholders' equity	1,129,547
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,497,508

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 3.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

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ESORTS & GUIDES BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS LONDON ESCORT AGENCY CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED 071 589 5237

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VIENNA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01-779-9981

PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01-47-24-1111

PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01-47-24-1111

سكرا من الأمل

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Commodities Offer A Play on Recovery

By Floyd Norris
NEW YORK — The U.S. bond market is shaking because it sees signs of economic strength. European stock markets are zooming as evidence mounts that the Continental slow down is ending.

Bonds Unfazed by U.S. Data
Bullish Markers Fail to Unsettle Long-Term Investors

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes zigzagged last week but ended little changed in spite of new data giving fresh evidence that the U.S. economy might be shifting into high gear.

5.78 percent in the last week of October. Shorter-term securities did not fare as well. The yield on the popular 5.75 percent 10-year paper rose to 5.77 percent this week from 5.74 percent a week earlier, while the price slipped to 99 27/32, down 5/32 from last week.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

U.S. 10-year Treasury note yield rose to 5.77 percent this week from 5.74 percent a week earlier, while the price slipped to 99 27/32, down 5/32 from last week.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates, Weekly Sales, Labor Rates. Includes sub-tables for U.S. Stock Indexes, Money Rates, Weekly Sales, and Labor Rates.

RATES: Europe's Grid on Mend

Continued from Page 13
closed trading at 3.4325 on Friday. The Danish krona, which closed at 3.9414 per mark, was 1 percent away from its old limit and improving rapidly.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Labor Rates. Includes sub-tables for Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, and Labor Rates.

BusinessWeek advertisement. Text: 'This week's topics: Japan's Crisis Of Confidence, China's Reformers Pay A Price, The Emerging Markets Trap, Crime In America: Try \$425 Billion, Is IBM Really Turning Around? Now available at your newsstand! BusinessWeek International 14, av d'uchy, CH-1806 Lausanne Tel. 41-21-617-4411 For subscriptions call UK 44-628-23431 Hong Kong 852-523-2939'

BONDS: Many Investors Move to Sidelines Until 1994

Continued from Page 13
blips with renewed contraction resuming in the final quarter and early next year. The German news will also have an impact on the dollar. Despite a host of favorable data emanating from the United States last week indicating a solid economic recovery, the dollar failed to make much headway. It closed at the end of the trading week at 1.72 DM, up from 1.7138 a week earlier, but it was unable to sustain a big advance.

United Airlines advertisement. Image of a watch and a menu. Text: 'Where time conforms to your wishes. With our newly redesigned International First Class service, time is indeed what you make it. Because now you have the option of designing your own flight experience. Indicating whether you prefer full meals or light repasts, determining the time you wish to wake, even the pace at which you dine. After all, we want you to have proper time to savor Beluga caviar, Dom Perignon Champagne and the many other refinements of our renowned International First Class service. Come fly the airline that's uniting the world. Come fly the friendly skies. UNITED AIRLINES'

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 6-10

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific
Dec. 6 Hong Kong Shares in Consolidated Electric Power Asia to begin trading
Hong Kong Merrill Lynch Global Economic Forecast Press Conference through satellite with Merrill economists in New York, London and Hong Kong

Europe
Expected this week Madrid November unemployment rate. Forecast: 17.5 percent
Dec. 6 Brussels European Community finance ministers holding preparatory meeting for EC summit on Dec. 10-11, Geneva GATT talks

Americas
Dec. 6 Rio de Janeiro Petrochemical plant Petroquimica Uniao is slated for auction on the NY stock exchange for a minimum price of \$248 million
Burlingame, California Technologic Partners holds two-day PG Outlook Conference with presentations by chief executives of Compaq Computer Corp., AST Research Inc., Dell Computer Corp., New York Internet World '93 Expo on the role of the Internet, the global computer network, through Dec. 9



Hong Kong Shares in Electric Power Asia to begin trading

Continents Apart, Farmers Assail Deal

The Associated Press
SEOUL — More than 20,000 farmers rallied Sunday in the South Korean capital, protesting government moves to open up the country's rice market under international trade talks.

Opposition parties, dissidents and student groups have sided with the farmers. Security has been tightened around government offices and foreign diplomatic missions for possible violent protests.

Indians, a farmers representative said GATT opponents would launch protests against symbols of "American imperialism," including McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pepsi-Cola, Madonna and Michael Jackson.

Despite signs of softening on the rice issue elsewhere in Asia, Taiwan remained defiant. A government official in Taipei said Sunday that his country would not open its rice market even if Japan and South Korea opened theirs.

JOBS: EC Finance Ministers Attack the Commission's Plan to Create Jobs

Continued from Page 1
borrow through the Community, which has a good credit rating and can obtain funds at preferential rates on money markets.

At the insistence of Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, the White Paper also still contains a figure of 15 million new jobs to be found by the year 2000. But this, too, has been changed from being a target to an illustration of the task the Community faces if it is to

reduce its 10.6 percent rate of unemployment to more acceptable proportions. For interest rates as well, the wording has been changed from a call for rapid cuts of up to 3 percentage points to a reference that interest rates should fall if national economies are put on a sound footing.

Mr. Christophersen said if all the measures were put into effect, the bloc should be able to increase economic growth to around the 3.5 percent annual rate needed to cut unemployment in half by creating 15 million new jobs.

GATT: France Moves to Dampen Hopes for an Accord

Continued from Page 1
The rest of the world cannot be expected to sit on its hands any longer. Among issues that remain to be discussed even if a final agricultural agreement is reached Monday, the most contentious center on French claims that it should be able to go on subsidizing its cinema and limiting American programs on television, and on U.S. claims that its ability to impose anti-dumping duties should not be circumscribed by a GATT accord.

Mr. Sutherland said that it was "imperative" that the United States and the Community reach an accord Monday, in order that more than 100 other nations involved in the GATT talks have time to review outstanding issues before a Dec. 15 deadline for an accord.

Prices rise above a certain level. It also wants to cut U.S. exports of corn gluten feed to Europe. The United States is unwilling to cede on either issue.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing various mutual funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial metrics.

Australian State Settles Bond Suit

PERTH — Western Australia said Sunday it would settle a 960 million Australian dollar (\$643.6 million) claim against it by the former Bond Corp. for just 7 million dollars in costs.

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MONDAY SPORTS

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Central Division. Lists teams like New York Knicks, Chicago Bulls, Houston Rockets, etc.

Major College Scores table with columns for EAST and WEST. Lists scores for various college teams like Brown, Cornell, Duke, etc.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS table with columns for various sports like Football, Basketball, Hockey, etc.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS (continued) table with columns for various sports like Football, Basketball, Hockey, etc.

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TOURNAMENTS

Table listing various tournaments and their results, including American Classic, Ontario U.S. Open, etc.

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Kenji Ogawara on his way to first place in a 15-kilometer cross-country race on Sunday in Saalfelden, Austria. The Japanese skier's victory, coupled with another ski jumping on Saturday, won him the season's premier World Cup nordic combined event.

OLYMPIC SPORTS

World Cup Skiing

World Cup Skiing results for various events including men's slalom, women's slalom, and nordic combined.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Results for the Women's Giant Slalom event, listing names and times of the top performers.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

Results for the Women's Downhill event, listing names and times of the top performers.

Speedskating

Speedskating results for various events, listing names and times of the top performers.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Results for the German First Division football league, listing team names and scores.

YUGOSLAVIA FIRST DIVISION

Results for the Yugoslavia First Division football league, listing team names and scores.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Results for the English Premier League football league, listing team names and scores.

CRICKET

Cricket results for various international matches, listing teams and scores.

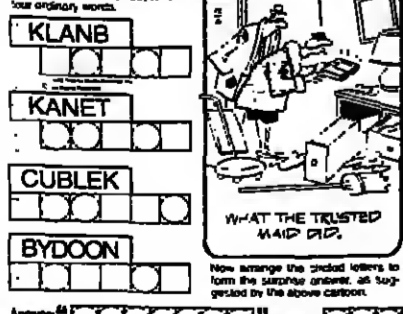
RUGBY

Rugby results for various international matches, listing teams and scores.

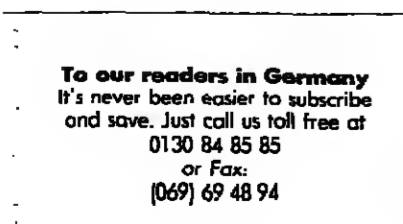
DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



JUMBLE



OKAY, FRANKLIN GO STRAIGHT ON...



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



AREN'T YOU ON THE OTHER TEAM, SWEETIE?



COOKIE'S MEATBALLS BRING NEW MEANING TO THE PHRASE 'PLAYING WITH YOUR FOOD'.



DOONESBURY (continued)



MY GLASSES ARE WET, I CAN'T SEE A THING.



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



CALVIN AND HOBBES



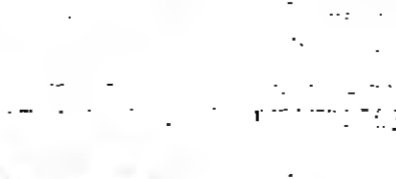
WIZARD OF ID (continued)



REX MORGAN (continued)



GARFIELD (continued)



H.S...



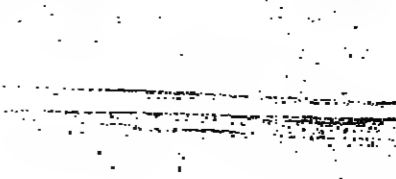
WIZARD OF ID (continued)



REX MORGAN (continued)



GARFIELD (continued)



DARN THERS, YOU CAN EXPLAIN THE RULES TO 'EM, BUT YOU CAN'T SUPPRESS THEIR SPOON-FEEDING INSTINCTS.



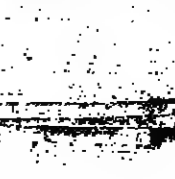
WIZARD OF ID (continued)



REX MORGAN (continued)



GARFIELD (continued)





# The Uneasy Legacy of Pier Paolo Pasolini

By Ken Shulman

OSTIA, Italy — Perhaps there are souls for whom the idea of rest must remain an eternally receding illusion, souls for whom the light of day is an unbearable restraint and that of night a gentle invitation into a faceless, disarming melancholy. Eighteen years after he was hanged to death by a young male prostitute here in this Roman seaside resort town, Pier Paolo Pasolini is once again at the epicenter of a controversy. This time the dispute swirls around a monument that the town administration has commissioned to commemorate him and that many of Ostia's citizens oppose.

"With all due respect for the dead," read the petition circulated by those outraged residents, "we do not believe that the writer Pasolini is a shining example of moral and civic-social values for our youth."

It is almost fitting that the man who was feted by the Roman literati — while soundly tweaking the sensibilities of the *piccola borghese* (petite bourgeoisie) — for his stark, realistic, but lyrical portrayals of the urban homosexual underworld he frequented at night, still has the power to foment scandal and outrage so many years after his death. Poet, novelist, critic and filmmaker, Pasolini was one of the leading players in the circle of writers and artists that dominated Roman cultural life in the 1950s and '60s, a circle that included the literary titans Alberto Moravia and Elsa Morante, the poet Attilio Bertolucci and his filmmaker son, Bernardo. Pasolini was born in Bologna in 1912 to an adoring mother and an army officer father who would never accept or acknowledge his son's homosexuality. After earning a degree in literature at the University of Bologna in 1943, he moved to Cassino in his mother's native Friuli region, where he taught at middle school and was secretary of the local section of the Communist Party. In 1950, because of a sexual preference he had never been adept at concealing, Pasolini was fired from his teaching job and also expelled from the party. He moved to Rome, where he worked in a series of bumbling, humiliating jobs until 1955, when his novel "Ragazzi di Vita" (Street Boys) set the literary world aflame.

"Ragazzi di Vita" caused a terrible scandal when it first came out," says Enzo Siciliano, a writer and friend of Pasolini who has recently published "Campo dei Fiori," a book that evokes the spirit of Pasolini and the Rome literary circle that nurtured him. "He was twice intolerable for mainstream society: He was homosexual, and he was Communist. And he made no secret of either of his passions."

Named for the Rome piazza where Pasolini's body lay in state, "Campo dei Fiori" is an effort to comprehend what was lost with Pasolini's death. "Italian poetry has traditionally viewed social problems from above, and from a distance," says the 59-year-old Siciliano, who is also the author of a 1977 biography of Pasolini. "It was all seen through a lens that blurred the details and the contours. Pier Paolo took his vision from below, from within, from his physical contact with the boys from the hinterlands of Rome. He was like Caravaggio, who came to Rome, took his street boys and made them into Bacchus or muscians or card players in his paintings. Pier Paolo took his ragazzi di vita and transformed them into poetry. He gave them a human face. What died with Pier Paolo was the idea of poetry belonging to humanity, and not just to poets."

Pasolini's poetry, prose and criticism brought him both attention and notoriety, a fame that extended well beyond his immediate circle of friends in Rome. He was able to



Pasolini: 18 years after his murder, the filmmaker and poet still has the power to cause a scandal.

convince Anna Magnani to play the lead role in his film "Mamma Roma." And even Maria Callas, who had ceased to sing but was still the uncontested diva of the stage, agreed to act in Pasolini's film version of "Medea." Callas was both alarmed by and attracted to Pasolini. A celebrated photograph of the soprano planting a passionate kiss on the lips of Pasolini as the two sat at the restaurant Da Nino near the Spanish Steps was printed in newspapers around the globe.

Poetically, Pasolini was a child of Giacomo Leopardi and Ugo Foscolo, but also of Verlaine and Rimbaud. His verses about boy prostitutes, about the purity of their bodies and the yearning in their sex, endowed a previously mute sector of society with an eloquent, disturbing voice. In "Ragazzi di Vita," in his volume of poetry "Canzoni di Gramsci" (The Ashes of Gramsci) and in films like "La ricotta," "Accattone" and "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew," he achieved a quality of expression that few artists approach. Yet in many ways, Pasolini became a prisoner of his own myth, for "Campo dei Fiori," Siciliano describes how at the end of every evening with his friends, Pasolini would leave to seek out the company of his boys. "There was Pier Paolo," he wrote, "heading down the street into his night." "There was a sense of melancholy," says Siciliano. "Each night he left the group. He was jolly about it, but it was a forced gaiety. It was as if he were playing a role which he couldn't get out of."

In the end, it was a role that cost him his life. Pasolini was killed at age 53 by one of his ragazzi di vita for a handful of lire. The site is not too far from Piazza Anzo Marzio, where the sculptor Pietro Consagra's memorial monument was unveiled on Nov. 2, the 18th anniversary of Pasolini's death.

As one of the youngest acolytes of the Rome literary circle, Siciliano is also one of its last surviving members. "Campo dei Fiori" is also about his own education as a writer and his grief for the death of that era. He recalls his friendships with Pasolini, Moravia and Morante "as a time when it always seemed to be summer." And he still returns to the seashore at Sabaudia, to the beach where the group used to spend July and August.

Siciliano's own fiction and criticism are widely published, and equally widely acclaimed. He is the editor of the literary review "Nuovi Argomenti," as Pasolini was before him. But he knows the seasons well enough not to propose himself as heir. It is no longer summer. Summer died with Pasolini.

"Life is terrible sometimes," he reflects, almost without sentiment, in a wash of Pasolinian fatalism. "It takes away many things, even the people who are most dear to us."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

## A Few Factoids and Gorilla Dust

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "What on earth is a factoid?" demands Jane Duggan of Atlanta. "I have seen this word on CNN as a heading for a few lines of quasi-truthful information. I cannot locate it in my computer's spell-checker. Does a factoid resemble a fact as a delirious delusion, or as a semiotic (a bone in the wrist) resembles a seam?"

Barry Osborne gets a bone in the wrist about this word, too: "CNN Headline News from time to time prints factoids on the top of the screen," he writes from Santa Barbara, California. "Followed by some bit of arcane trivia. I think they mean *factlet*, a brief fact, because the ending -oid implies only 'similar to' or 'like' the foregoing element." He adds ominously: "Psychology Today used to similarly misuse *factoid*. I write 'em about it, and shortly after, they went bust."

At CNN headquarters in Atlanta, Bob Cain, an anchor who laboriously looks up words in a dictionary, rather than relying on the lightning action of a spell-checker, is plainly concerned about the distance between the word's meaning as used all over CNN and the one supplied in the latest dictionaries.

"Factoid is almost universally used to denote some relatively obscure, mildly interesting fact," he asserts, using *universally* to mean "all of us here at CNN," adding in a troubled tone, "a usage clearly at variance with the enclosed definition."

The definition, from the Random House College Dictionary, is "a lie or half-truth, devised especially to gain publicity and accepted as a fact because of constant repetition in print, conversation, etc."

That's a far cry from "factlet," or a "little bit of arcane," which is the CNN meaning. Which is correct?

The earliest use turned up by Dialog, a wide-ranging data base, is in this 1985 Los Angeles Times article by Paul Simon: "A few months ago, I read a whole story about barbequing in USA Today that was packed with what a friend of mine calls 'factoids.'"

Simon then gave this definition: "A factoid is something that is probably true, but even if it isn't, who cares?" That's halfway between the two definitions.

The pundit George Will used the word in its sense of being misleading: "One often-repeated statistic of suffering is that one in four college women is a victim of rape or attempted rape. One study that popularized that factoid has interesting flaws: 73 percent of the women categorized as rape victims did not themselves define their experiences as rape." To Will, a factoid is deceptive, not a whole truth — the dictionary definition.

An Orlando Sentinel feature writer, however, cites an "interesting factoid" as small but revealing, and a Washington Post columnist, Steve Twomey, profiling a teacher, agrees: "She won't share one factoid, her age." They go with CNN in the sense of "factlet."

So what to do? The Greek suffix *-oid*, long used in mathematics and astronomy (*rhombooid*, *convexoid*), usually means "similar but not the same" when applied to a noun; an *android*, as Mr. Spock's fans know, is very like a human being but is an automaton. On that analogy, the noun *factoid* would mean "like a fact, but not quite a fact."

Let's see what the word's coiner intended. Norman Mailer, writing a biography of Marilyn Monroe in 1973, derided the work of a previous biographer, who develops a book with facts embellished by factoids (to join the hungry ranks of those who coin a word). Having established in that buckheaded way his coinage, the novelist-turned-biographer defined the term: "that is, facts which have no existence before appearing in a magazine or newspaper, creations which [sic] are not so much lies as a product to manipulate emotion in the Silent Majority."

(I threw that gratuitous sic in there because Mailer went on with a gratuitous parenthetical sentence: "It is possible, for example, that Richard Nixon has spoken in nothing but factoids during his public life.") But not even the word's coiner has the final word on its meaning. Here's my judgment: *factoid*, which seems with us to stay, has three senses.

The first is accusatory: "misinformation purporting to be factual, or a phony statistic." The second is neutral: "seemingly though not necessarily factual"; the third is the CNN version: "a little-known bit of information, trivial but interesting data." I would use it in its first sense; a phony or at least challenging assertion masquerading as an indisputable fact. But there goes CNN Headline News, every day, pounding away with the "factlet" sense. Who will prevail? Stay tuned.

In his debate with Vice President Al Gore on NAFTA, Ross Perot lashed out in this manner: "See, again, he throws up propaganda. He throws *guerrilla dust*. It makes no sense."

That's how the spoken words were transcribed by the Federal News Service, a private firm that supplies texts to news organizations. (It assures us it "is not affiliated with the federal government.") So why do they pick a confusing name?

A *guerrilla*, from the diminutive of *guerra*, which is Spanish for "war" and comes from Germanic roots, is a member of an irregular military force. (A terrorist calls himself a *guerrilla*; a *guerrilla* calls himself a *freedom fighter*.) Although the word is often used as an attributive noun — modifying tactics and warfare — I had never heard it hit the dust.

Plugging a book on Conan O'Brien's late-night talk show, I wondered aloud about Perot's figure of speech; sure enough, an incoherent Randall Ravitz of Livingston, New Jersey, supplied this zoological data: "When a gorilla (not *guerrilla*) feels threatened and is forced to assume a defensive posture, it will throw up dust or dirt in order to distract or blind its opponent."

Thus, *guerrilla dust* is what we used to call a *smoke-screen* that has been inhaled with a *giant sucking sound*.

New York Times Service

### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 4

### WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, and Rome, with columns for Today, Tomorrow, and High/Low temperatures.

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: A period of rain in Vancouver and Seattle Tuesday, then windswept, heavy rains possible late Wednesday and Thursday. Burests, but dry in Washington, D.C. Tuesday, then sunshine and tranquil Wednesday and Thursday. Hazy sunshine Tuesday through Thursday in Mexico City.

Table with weather forecasts for Middle East and Latin America, including cities like Beirut, Cairo, and Mexico City.

### Asia

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Asia: Tuesday will have brisk, dry weather from Beijing and Shanghai eastward to Seoul and Tokyo. It will remain cool and mainly dry through Thursday, yet Tokyo may have rain at midweek. In Taiwan and Hong Kong some wind and showers are likely. A few tropical downpours will cause Singapore.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa and North America, including cities like Algiers, Cape Town, and New York.

### CROSSWORD

ACROSS: 1 Like Ike, 2 One 39-Across, 3 One 39-Across, 4 One 39-Across, 5 One 39-Across, 6 One 39-Across, 7 One 39-Across, 8 One 39-Across, 9 One 39-Across, 10 One 39-Across, 11 One 39-Across, 12 One 39-Across, 13 One 39-Across, 14 One 39-Across, 15 One 39-Across, 16 One 39-Across, 17 One 39-Across, 18 One 39-Across, 19 One 39-Across, 20 One 39-Across, 21 One 39-Across, 22 One 39-Across, 23 One 39-Across, 24 One 39-Across, 25 One 39-Across, 26 One 39-Across, 27 One 39-Across, 28 One 39-Across, 29 One 39-Across, 30 One 39-Across, 31 One 39-Across, 32 One 39-Across, 33 One 39-Across, 34 One 39-Across, 35 One 39-Across, 36 One 39-Across, 37 One 39-Across, 38 One 39-Across, 39 One 39-Across, 40 One 39-Across, 41 One 39-Across, 42 One 39-Across, 43 One 39-Across, 44 One 39-Across, 45 One 39-Across, 46 One 39-Across, 47 One 39-Across, 48 One 39-Across, 49 One 39-Across, 50 One 39-Across, 51 One 39-Across, 52 One 39-Across, 53 One 39-Across, 54 One 39-Across, 55 One 39-Across, 56 One 39-Across, 57 One 39-Across, 58 One 39-Across, 59 One 39-Across, 60 One 39-Across, 61 One 39-Across, 62 One 39-Across, 63 One 39-Across, 64 One 39-Across, 65 One 39-Across, 66 One 39-Across, 67 One 39-Across, 68 One 39-Across, 69 One 39-Across, 70 One 39-Across, 71 One 39-Across, 72 One 39-Across, 73 One 39-Across, 74 One 39-Across, 75 One 39-Across, 76 One 39-Across, 77 One 39-Across, 78 One 39-Across, 79 One 39-Across, 80 One 39-Across, 81 One 39-Across, 82 One 39-Across, 83 One 39-Across, 84 One 39-Across, 85 One 39-Across, 86 One 39-Across, 87 One 39-Across, 88 One 39-Across, 89 One 39-Across, 90 One 39-Across, 91 One 39-Across, 92 One 39-Across, 93 One 39-Across, 94 One 39-Across, 95 One 39-Across, 96 One 39-Across, 97 One 39-Across, 98 One 39-Across, 99 One 39-Across, 100 One 39-Across.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Dec. 3.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Text includes: "A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE TRIB", "Plus daily", "Monday MONDAY SPORTS", "Tuesday STYLE", "Wednesday STAGE ENTERTAINMENT", "Thursday HEALTH/SCIENCE", "Friday LEISURE", "Saturday-Sunday ART/ THE MONEY REPORT", "POLITICS AND ECONOMICS", "BUSINESS AND FINANCE", "OPINION AND COMMENTARY", "THE ARTS AND SCIENCE", "FOOD AND FASHION", "FILM AND THEATER", "BOOKS AND TRAVEL", "BRIDGE AND CHESS", "THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD", "A LIVELY ARRAY OF COMICS", "PULITZER PRIZE WINNING FEATURE COLUMNISTS", "Don't miss out. Make sure you get your copy of the IHT every day.", "Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune."

Handwritten Arabic text: "150 من الاصل"